Wilmington Journal.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1851.....NO. 30.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	75
Do. do.	3 do	1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do.	6 do do	5 00
Do. do.	12 do do	8 00
Do. do.	6 do renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do do	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by ulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. WILLIAM F. BERRY,

HAS located himself in Clinton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining counties.
March 28th, 1851 29-tf

Dr. JAMES E. KEA,

SURGICAL and Mechanical Dentist—Office over Mr. Agostine's Store, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 31, 1851 21-3m

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

J. G. HATCH, D. L. BURBANK.
HATCH & BURBANK,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

D. McMILLAN, S. DAVIS.
McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

HANSLEY & CURRIE,

BETTENCOURT'S Corner. Wilmington, N. C., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware and Cutlery; Hollow-ware, Wood and Willow-ware; Medicines, Pills, Pain Killer, No. 6, &c. They will give prompt attention to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, and will make liberal advances on any articles sent to them for sale.
Feb. 7th, 1851. 22-6m

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.
HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, of the late firm of KEEN & HUSTON, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State;
THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear;
O. G. PARSLEY, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFEREES.
Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President of State Bank.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9-tf

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER,	JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,	O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,	E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS,	EDWARD CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C.
October 25, 1850 7-tf

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , May 24. 1850 37-12m

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

PETER M. WALKER,
(Of the late firm of James & Walker,)

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention paid to all business in his line. [29-v7]

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

JOHN S. JAMES,
(Of the late firm of James & Walker,)

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. [29-v7]

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions. Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

ALEX. E. MOTT,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
March 21, 1851 28-tf

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.

J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.
There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850 33-12m

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

General Notices.

EXCELSIOR.

Lerow & Blodgett's Patent Rotary Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine will perform fine stitching, at the rate of one yard per minute, either for curved or straight work, and in making any sort of a garment. For Tailors it is indeed invaluable; and for Cap Makers, Carpet Bag, Grain, and Salt Bag, and Upholstery Manufacturers, it defies competition. Also, for Gloves and Fancy Sewing. One machine will perform the work of ten girls hand labor.

Six silver medals have been awarded this machine, in the Fairs of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, and New Hampshire.

It was patented the 2d day of October, 1849, and there are now in actual operation over two hundred of these machines, making Clothing, Cape, Bags, &c. &c.

Messrs. Wm. E. Whiting & Co., No. 124 Pearl-street, New York, in six months, and with twenty-four machines, made $60,000 worth of Caps alone!

Mr. Lerow has just returned from Europe, where (in connection with Wm. H. Cary & Co., 245 Pearl-st., New York,) he has patented the Machine in England, Scotland, and the British Colonies, also in France and Belgium.

An association of gentlemen in this town having purchased the Patent Right for this State of the above named Sewing Machine, and desiring to become fully acquainted with its operations and merits, appointed one of their number, Mr. S. P. Polley, (a well known and practical machinist,) to visit New York for this purpose. After a full and careful investigation of all matters pertaining thereto, Mr. Polley reports that he has witnessed the Sewing Machines in the highest state of successful operation. He took occasion to examine various other Machines intended for this purpose, none of which will bear a comparison with Lerow & Blodgett's; and parties who had purchased another right have abondoned it and bought this.

An improved Machine, brought on by Mr. P., is now in operation at the Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Chas. Barr, where it may be seen.

We guarantee this Patent to be a valid one, and this Machine to perform all that is said of it in the above notice.

We are now prepared to sell County and Town Rights of this Patent, and we respectfully invite the attention of all who wish to make money to the merits of this Sewing Machine, which tells its own story.

☞Orders may be addressed to S. P. POLLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C., January 31, 1851 21-3m

***Observer, Fayetteville; Telegraph, Goldsboro'; North State Whig, Washington; Newbernian, Newborn; Standard and Register, Raleigh; Watchman, Salisbury; will publish once a week, to the amount of $10 each.

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

THE subscriber would inform the *Distillers of Turpentine*, that he has now on hand at his Cooper Shop in this place, a supply of *seasoned timber*, sufficient for the present year; and that those who were disappointed in getting work last year, may rely upon being served this, as he has added greatly to his former arrangements; and having permanently located himself here, he will be enabled to pay strict attention to the quality of the work; and should any casks made by him prove bad, he will exchange them, or return the price of such casks: also, from the first of March next, he will deliver them *free of charge*, at any point in or around Wilmington. Hereafter his casks shall be marked with the letters A. M., on either head, so that the work may be known. The price will be $1 75 per barrel of 40 gallons. Should any change be made in these prices, due notice will be given in this paper. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17, 1851. 19-6m*

BOUNTY LAND LAW.—NOTICE.

THE subscriber having the assistance of an experienced and competent Attorney at Washington City, will forward and upon moderate terms prosecute all claims of soldiers of 1812 and of the Florida and Mexican wars, their widows and minor heirs, with which he may be entrusted. Blanks and full information furnished upon application (post paid) to
EDWARD CANTWELL, Attorney at Law.
*** Office on Market St., opposite Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, No. Ca.
Oct. 18, 1850 6-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber a negro woman named FANNY MAYNER. Said Fanny is about 28 years of age, a very dark Mulatto, about middle size and likely. She is supposed to be lurking in or about Fayetteville, where she has relatives. The above reward will be given for her return to the subscriber or her lodgment in Wilmington jail.
JOSEPH SKIPPER.
Jan. 3d, 1851 17-3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by Guilford Horn, of Edgecombe County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named HARRY, a Carpenter by trade, about 40 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; with a scar on his left leg, (from the cut of an axe); has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark—hath absented himself from his master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about in this county, committing acts of felony or other misdeeds; These are, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare that if the said slave Harry doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person or persons may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 29th day of June, 1850. JAMES T. MILLER, J. P. [Seal.]
W. C. BETTENCOURT, J. P. [Seal.]

ONE Hundred and Twenty five Dollars Reward will be paid for the delivery of the said HARRY to me at Tosnott Depot, Edgecoumbe county, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get him; or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his head.

He was lately heard from in Newbern where he called himself Henry Barnes (or Burns), and will be likely to continue the same name, or assume that of Copage of Farmer. He has a free mulatto woman for a wife, by the name of Sally Boseman, who has lately removed to Wilmington, and lives in that part of the town called Texas, where he will likely be lurking.

Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring, or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.
June 29th, 1850—[43-tf.] GUILFORD HORN.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of WARD, MONTFORT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be adjusted by the Junior partner, Mr. WM. P. PELLETIER.
G. J. WARD,
EDW'D W. MONTFORT,
WM. P. PELLETIER.
Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 14, 1850 2-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1851.

John J. High and Bunberry High, vs. Daniel High. } Petition for partition of real estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Daniel High, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Witness, Thos. M. SMITH, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Whiteville, the second Monday of February, and in the seventy-fifth year of American Independence, A. D. 1851.
THOS. M. SMITH, Clerk.
Feb. 28, 1851 [Pr. fee, $4 38] 25-6t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between CRAFT & GRANT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, on the 12th day of March, 1851. THOS. C. CRAFT,
EDWARD H. GRANT.

The subscriber has bought the entire stock, and is authorized to settle the business, and will continue the GROCERY business at the Old Stand. THOS. C. CRAFT.
March 14, 1851. 27-tf

CORNED BEEF! CORNED BEEF!!

THE subscriber has on hand, and will be constantly supplied with first rate CORNED BEEF, which he will put up in kegs of 50 or 100 lbs. to suit, of choice pieces, at 9 cts. per lb.—retail 10 cents. Fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds now on hand, corned of first rate stock.
March 14, 1850.—[27-3t] D. F. McKINNIE.

NOTICE.

I WILL once more remind those indebted to me, that I cannot and will not grant longer indulgence. To save cost you had better call and settle up. If you cannot pay the money, I will take notes, with good security, but would much rather have the cash, as I am in want of it.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-tf] OWEN HOLMES.

General Notices.

$100 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who robbed the Mail Bag from Savannah for Baltimore at or near this place, between the 14th and 17th inst. J. G. BURR, P. M.
March 22, 1851 29-2t

Office Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Comp'y,
MARION C. H., March 13, 1851.

THE Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company are notified that an adjourned meeting will be held at Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, the 10th April, 1851. JOHN McRAE, Jr., Sec'y.
March 21st, 1851 28-3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of James & Walker, as Inspectors of Naval Stores and Provisions, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JNO. S. JAMES.
P. M. WALKER.
March 18. 28-3t

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and style of J. & W. JOHNSON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, will be required to make immediate payment to J. JOHNSON.

W. JOHNSON will continue business at the old stand until the 1st February next, when he will remove his stock of goods to his new store, at the corner of Fayetteville and Sycamore streets.
JOSIAH JOHNSON,
WARREN JOHNSON.
Clinton, Jan'y 1st, 1851. 19-3m

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,
(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,)

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.

☞Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

J. W. GULICK, DAGUERREOTYPIST,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has taken the Daguerrian Room in the Mozart Hall, Front Street, North of Messrs. Polley & Hart's.

Pictures made in every style and size, from a Locket Picture to a half size Portrait.

All are invited to call and examine my specimens of the art and judge for themselves.

N. B. As my stay in this place is limited, those wishing correct representations of themselves will find the present a favorable opportunity. How often do we regret that no likenesses remain to perpetuate the looks of our dearest friends? Noble deeds will ever hold a place in our memory, but the familiar faces of their actors vanish from our recollection like unsubstantial dreams. "Procrastination is the thief of time."
March 7, 1851 26-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in business my brother, GABRIEL HOLMES, and in future the business will be conducted under the firm of O. & G. HOLMES.
Feb. 14, 1851] OWEN HOLMES.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

AT Mrs. H. WHITAKER'S Music Room, on Market Street, opposite the Episcopal Church, may at all times be had, Pianos of the very best quality, warranted in every respect. All persons in want of a Piano, would do well to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, as the Pianos will be sold as low as can be bought at the North, of the same finish and tone. Prices from $200 to $400.
Wilmington, N. C., January 24th, 1851. 20-3m

Hotels, &c.

BOARDING,

CAN be had at the late residence of S. Hoard, on very moderate terms. We have rooms vacant that can not be surpassed for comfort or good bedding. V. R. Peirson and Mrs. P. will superintend the House, and promise to do all in their power to supply the table with the best the market affords. V. R. PEIRSON, for
Feb. 7.—[22-tf] MRS. HOARD.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. E. A. FORD, would respectfully inform the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mrs. SWANN, as a Boarding-House, and having had it thoroughly repaired, and fitted with new and handsome furniture throughout, she will be enabled to accommodate a number of transient or permanent Boarders in the best manner. The House is as pleasantly situated as any in Wilmington, and a number of her best rooms will be reserved for the accommodation of transient visiters. She can confidently bespeak the patronage of those desirous of obtaining a Boarding House of the first class, as she flatters herself that her arrangements cannot be surpassed for comfort and convenience, and no exertion will be spared calculated to add to the happiness and contentment of her guests.

The House is now open for the reception of permanent or day boarders. For terms, apply to Mrs. FORD.

***Aurora, Goldsboro' Patriot and Telegraph, and Tarboro' Press copy tf.
Nov. 15, 1850 10-12m

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of **Single and Double, Rifled, Duck and Deer Guns** ever offered in the State. Also, **Rifles, Pistols, Percutum Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c.** POLLEY & HART.

Guns repaired and made to order.
Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m

FALL FASHIONS.

HATS, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes. The largest and best selected assortment of the above articles ever before offered in this market, may now be found at the Hat Store of C. MYERS. All persons in want of any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere or going North, as they have been selected with care to please his wholesale as well as retail customers.
Wilmington, N. C., August 23d, 1850.

STEAM IRON RAILING.

MORE & GALLAGHER, Manufacturers of Iron Railing, and Iron Founders, corner of Ridge Road and Broad Street, Philadelphia, would call the attention of purchasers to their elegant assortment of **Wrought and Cast Iron Railing**, for Cemeteries, Balconies, Verandas, Railing for Churches, Public and Private Buildings, Public Squares, &c., together with all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Iron Work.

MORE & GALLAGHER'S Book of Original Designs, containing the best selection of designs that has ever been issued, will be sent to any person who may wish to make a selection, Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1851 28-3t

To Dealers and Consumers of Hardware.

THE entire stock of **Hardware** of Mr. LIPPITT is now for sale at cost and under at the Hardware Store of the subscriber. It consists in part of Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Frying Pans, and Pot Metal, (that is, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, &c.) This is an unusual chance for dealers and others to supply themselves cheap.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 29, 1850 12-tf

NEW TOBACCO, CIGAR, AND SNUFF STORE.

THE subscribers have taken the Store adjoining Messrs. POLLEY & HART'S, under Mozart Hall, where they intend keeping constantly on hand every variety of **Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff**, at wholesale, or in lots to suit purchasers, at such prices as will not fail to please.

Being connected with an established House in Baltimore, they are prepared to fill orders at the shortest notice. To the country trade they offer the strongest inducements.

☞Call and test our articles and prices.
HATCH & BURBANK.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850 8-6m

FLOUR! Flour!!—20 barrels superfine Flour, just received, and for sale low, by
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

SUPERFINE Flour. 150 bbls. fresh ground. For sale by MILES COSTIN, London's wharf.

FARMING Implements.—I have just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a complete stock of Farming Implements. Call and see.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX McRAE, Jr

HATS, Caps, Umbrellas, Walking Canes. The subscriber has now on hand a full assortment of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, all of which will be sold low for cash, at wholesale or retail.
C. MYERS, Hatter.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN.
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

PLOUGHS.—12 No. 11½ Ploughs; 12 No 60 Ploughs; 12 No. 10½ Ploughs; 12 No. 14 do.
A supply of the above constantly on hand, and for sale low by Z. H. GREENE.

Property at Public and Private Sale.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale a valuable tract of Swamp Land, lying in Lion Swamp, in this County, on the Kaintuck Road, about 25 miles from Wilmington, and containing about 600 Acres. The above Land is heavily timbered with Cypress and Juniper, and the Swamp could be drained to advantage, as it lies above the reach of freshets. The distance to be hauled to a landing is only between two and three miles, affording a good chance to get produce to market.

If not previously disposed of at private sale, the above will be offered at public auction, on Saturday, the 15th of May, at Colley Mills, belonging to O. Henry, Esq.

For terms, etc., which will be made easy, apply to Dr. Frederick Simpson, at Moore's Creek, or on the premises to the subscriber. W. KEITH.
New Hanover co., March 14th, 1851 27-tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined on moving South-west, offers for sale his Plantation whereon he now resides, in New Hanover county, on the West side of the Northeast River, nine miles below South Washington, and twenty-four miles North of Wilmington, containing about 1500 Acres of Land, 100 of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and between 400 and 500 Acres of Swamp or Lowland that never overflows, easily drained, very gravelly, and inferior in fertility to no land in the county, about 40 Acres of which is cleared. There is every facility for getting produce to market, the Northeast River, within two miles, being navigable at all times—the County Road leading from Wilmington to Duplin county, one and a half miles—and the Railroad within three miles. There is also an excellent range for Stock, equal to any in the county.—The situation is surpassed by none in this part of the county for health. He would also sell his stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep, with the Land. Terms accommodating and easy. JEREMIAH HAND.
February 21, 1851 24-3m

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with suitable outhouses and a well of good water, 2½ miles from Wilmington, together with 50 or 100 acres of land around it. The house is new and well furnished: two storys high, and has five comfortable rooms. There are about 7 acres of cleared land immediately around the house, 1 acre of which is well improved as a garden spot. The remaining 6 acres are in cultivation, and contain about 100 young apple and peach trees, and 30 flourishing young souppernong vines. The location is believed to be perfectly healthy. For terms and further information, apply to B. I. HOWZE, Esq.
Nov. 29.
***Goldsborough Telegraph copy tf 12-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow county, N. C., July 22, 1850.—tf
☞Fayetteville Observer and Goldsboro' Patriot, copy 4 times and send bills to this office for payment.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE undersigned having determined on moving South, offers for sale his plantation whereon he now resides, in Duplin county, lying on the main road from Fayetteville to Newbern, three miles west of Kenansville, containing about 900 Acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that it is the best Corn plantation in the neighborhood. The Dwelling House is convenient and comfortable, with the best set of out-buildings in the County.

Also, one tract of Tar and Turpentine Land near the Rail Road, three miles below Strickland's Depot, containing about 600 Acres.

Also, a valuable Steam Mill, (of ten horse power,) located at Strickland's, in good order; and a superior team of Horses, Waggon, &c.

A bargain can be had by applying soon, and payments made accommodating and easy. JAS. M. MIDDLETON.
Duplin county, Oct. 25, 1850 7-tf

FOR SALE.

THE House at present occupied by SAMUEL R. POTTER, on Market street, next to the Masonic Hall, is for sale or rent. The house alone cost eleven thousand dollars, the lot two thousand, and furniture about three; the price of the whole is twelve thousand dollars; four thousand cash, one, two and three years for the balance.

If desirable, the House will be sold alone.
March 14, 1851.—[27-tf] S. R. POTTER.

ROUND SHAVES! ROUND SHAVES!

L. WOOD continues to manufacture his unsurpassed patent Round Shaves, and keeps constantly on hand a full supply, at his shop on Water-street, Nutt's wharf, and at the Hardware Store of J. M. ROBINSON, No. 3, Front-street.

Axes repaired in the best manner, at the shortest notice.
L. WOOD.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 3, 1851 17-6m

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;	Inspector's Certificates;
Superior do. do	Certificates of Justices attending Court;
County Court Subpœnas;	Marriage Licenses;
Superior do. do.	Tax Receipts;
County Court Fi. Fa.;	Insolvent Notices;
Superior do. do.	Writs of Ejectment;
County Court Sci. Fa.;	Letters Testamentary;
Superior do. do.	Vendi. Exponas;
Apprentice Indentures;	Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
Letters of Administration;	do. Affidavits;
County and Superior Courts	Garnishee Notices;
Witness and Juror Tickets;	Checks, Cape Fear Bank;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;	do. Branch Bank of the State;
Commission to take Deposition	Notes, negotiable at Bank;
County Court Execution;	Administrator's Bonds;
Magistrate's do.	Guardian do.
Capias ad Respondendum;	Appeal do.
Overseer's Appointments;	Ca Sa do.
Peace, State, and Civil War-	Sh'ff Appearance do.
Notes of Hand; [rants;	Constable's do.
Attachments;	Sheriff's Tax do.
State Recognizance;	Forthcoming do.
Military Ca Sa;	Prosecution do.
do. Execution;	Crew Lists;
Negro Bonds;	
do. Bill of Sale;	

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

MILL Saws, Pit Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Circular Saws of extra thickness, and the improved graduated back Hand Saws, of all kinds and of the best quality, all made for, and warranted by, J. M. ROBINSON, who keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Rice and Corn Hoes; Turpentine and other Axes; L. Woop's Patent Round Shaves; best of English Strainer Cloths; and the heavy, fire-proof Pot Ware, the real *old time* article. All for sale cheap, at the *Southern* Hardware Store of
J. M. ROBINSON,
Late of Baltimore.

'Tis plain that Southern independence is to come of encouraging *Southern* institutions.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 3, 1851.

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, Cart, and Wagon Iron Axles, of all sizes, by JAMES DAWSON & CO.
April 19, 1850 32-tf

PRESERVED

PEACHES; Pears; Pine Apple; Canton Ginger; Oranges; Plums; Limes; Gooseberry; Gauva Apple; Currant, Walnut, Tomatto, and Mushroon Catsup; Stoughton's Bitters; Olives; Capers; Pepper; Sauce; Mustard; Ground Spices, all kinds. HOWARD & PEDEN.

SHIP AHOY! WHERE BOUND?

TO HOWARD & PEDEN'S, to fit out, in standing and running rigging.
Blocks, Hooks, and Thimbles;
Palms and Needles;
In fine from keel to truck. Call at HOWARD & PEDEN'S,
Nos 5, 6, 7 and 8, South Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

FROM Galveston, Texas.—102 Bbls. prime Molasses; 50 hhds. prime Sugar, per Schr. A. M. Price. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

SUGAR and Coffee.—10 Bags Rio Coffee; 8 bags Laguyra do.; 3 bags Java do.; 5 barrels Clarified Sugar. For sale low, by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lime. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

JUST Received.—25 bbls. Sugar; 15 bags Coffee; 25 boxes Goshen Cheese; 35 bbls. Flour; 18 bags Buckwheat; 10 kegs Goshen Butter; 10 bbls. Champagne Cider; 20 bbls. Whiskey; 10 boxes Tobacco. For sale by Z. H. GREENE.

IRISH Potatoes.—Just received, 20 bbls. Yellow Flaking Potatoes; 10 do. Mercer Potatoes; 10 do. Red Potatoes; and constantly kept on hand a good supply, at Z. H. GREENE.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A CARD.

TO The Ladies.—MRS. SHAW would inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will return from the North about the 25th of March, with a splendid assortment of Millinery and Fancy Articles; also, Mantillas of the latest styles, which she has selected herself, with care, and invites the Ladies to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as she feels assured they need but be seen to be admired. Due notice will be given of her opening day.
March 22. 29-3t

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH H. KELLEY has just returned from the North, with a fine and well selected stock of Bonnets, of the latest style, and all that is required in such a line, and will be sold on the most favorable terms.

Bonnets cleaned and trimmed as usual.
March 21. 28-1m

DRESS-MAKING.

MISS ELIZA DAREY, lately from New York, wishes to inform the Ladies of Wilmington that she has commenced the **Dress-Making Business**

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1851.

Southern Submission and Northern Nullification.

The Virginia resolutions in reply to the South Carolina invitation to take the lead in a Southern Congress, passed both branches of the Legislature in the following form:

Whereas the legislature of the State of South Carolina has passed an act to provide for the appointment of delegates to a Southern Congress, 'to be instructed with full power and authority to deliberate with the view and intention of arresting farther aggression, and, if possible, of restoring the constitutional rights of the South; and if not, to recommend *due* provision for their future safety and independence;' which act has been formally communicated to their general assembly: Be it therefore

1st. *Resolved by the general assembly of Virginia*, That, whilst this State deeply sympathizes with South Carolina in the feelings excited by the unwarrantable interference of certain of the non-slaveholding States with our common institutions; and whilst diversity of opinion exists among the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the wisdom, justice, and constitutionality of the measures of the late Congress of the United States, taken as a whole, and commonly known as the Compromise measures; yet the legislature of Virginia deems it a duty to declare to her sister State of South Carolina that the people of this State are unwilling to take any action (in consequence of the same) calculated to destroy the integrity of this Union.

2d. *Resolved*, That, regarding the said acts of the Congress of the United States, taken together, as an adjustment of the exciting questions to which they relate, and cherishing the hope that, if fairly executed, they will restore to the country that harmony and confidence which of late have been so unhappily disturbed, the State of Virginia deems it unwise (in the present condition of the country) to send delegates to the proposed southern Congress.

3d. *Resolved*, That Virginia earnestly and affectionately appeals to her sister State of South Carolina to desist from any meditated secession upon her part, which cannot but endanger the perpetuity of the Union and the benefits to all the States resulting from it.

4th. *Resolved*, That Virginia, believing the constitution of the United States, if faithfully administered, provides adequate protection to the rights of all the States of this confederacy, and still looking to that instrument for defence within the Union, warned by the experience of the past, the dangers of the present, and the hopes the furure, invokes all who live under it to adhere more strictly to it, and to preserve inviolate the safeguards which it affords to the rights of individual States and the interests of sectional minorities.

5th. *Resolved*, That all acts of legislation or combinations, designed in any way injuriously to affect the institution of slavery, deserve the most unqualified reprobation, are peculiarly offensive to the southern States, and must, if persisted in, inevitably defeat the restoration of peaceful and harmonious sentiments in the States.

6th. *Resolved*, That the governor of this Commonwealth be requested to transmit a copy of the resolutions to the executive of the State of South Carolina, with the request that they be laid before her next legislature; and that copies be also transmitted to the executive of each of the other States of this Union—the State of Vermont only excepted.

As a contrast to this submissive tone of Virginia, let us turn to the North and make the contrast, taking Massachusetts and Ohio as specimens. On the 24th ult., the following joint resolutions passed both Houses of the Ohio Legislature almost unanimously:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That while this general assembly would urge a faithful observance of law upon all the people of this State, and of her sister States of the Union, as the most effectual mode of securing their best interests, as well as a high duty, which they owe alike to themselves and their common country, it would most earnestly recommend to Congress the necessity of so amending and modifying the provisions of the "fugitive-slave law" that, while it secures a faithfull compliance with all its obligations imposed by the constitution of the United States, it will, as becomes a free government, guard with a jealous care the rights of its freemen. And if said law, in the opinion of Congress, cannot be so amended as to give to persons claimed as fugitives from labor, the benefit of every legal defence of their liberty, we then recommend the repeal of said law.

Resolved, That the law commonly called the "fugitive law," being, in the judgment of this general assembly, "a law that makes *ex parte* evidence conclusive of the master's right to recapture and return his slave; that denies a jury trial here or elsewhere; that provides for the appointment of a swarm of petty officers to execute; that gives a double compensation to find every claim set up in favor of the master, and pays the expenses in every case from the public treasury, ought never to receive the voluntary co-operation of our people," and ought, therefore, to be immediately repealed.

Below is the bill introduced into the Senate of Massachusetts last week by Mr. BUCKINGHAM from the special joint committee on slavery:

An act in addition to "an act further to protect personal liberty."

SEC. 1 All the provisions of an "act further to protect personal liberty," passed the 24th day of March, 1843, shall apply to the act of Congress approved September 18, 1850, entitled "An act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters."

SEC. 2. Any officer or other member of the volunteer militia of the Commonwealth who shall act in his capacity as such officer or member, or under color thereof, at the command or requisition of the United States marshal, or of any deputy or special marshal of the United States, under pretence of being part of the *posse comitatus*, in the arrest and detention of any person claimed as a slave, shall be liable to the same penalties provided by the act to which this is in addition.

SEC. 3. Any corps of the volunteer militia of this Commonwealth, which, at such command or requisition, under such pretence and for such purpose, shall act in its organized capacity as such corps, shall forthwith be disbanded; and any officer of such corps joining in such action shall be removed from his office upon conviction thereof by a court-martial.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the district attorneys of the Commonwealth, within their respective districts, whenever any inhabitant of the Commonwealth is arrested or claimed as a slave, on being informed thereof, diligently and faithfully to use all lawful means to protect, defend, and procure to be discharged any such person so arrested or claimed: *Provided*, The said services are not expressly declined by such person.

SEC. 5. If any person shall remove from the limits of this Commonwealth, or shall assist in removing therefrom, or shall come into the Commonwealth with the intention of removing or of assisting in removing therefrom, or shall procure or assist in procuring to be so removed, any person living in the place thereof, who is not "held to service or labor," and who has not "escaped from service or labor," within the meaning of those words in the constitution of the United States, on the pretence that such person is so held and has so escaped, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, and by imprisonment in the State prison not more than ten years.

SEC. 6. Any person injured or endangered by any proceeding punishable by the preceding section, may maintain an action therefor in any court competent to try the same.

SEC. 7. In every case, civil or criminal, arising under this act, the legal presumption shall be that no person living within the place of this Commonwealth is held to service or labor and has escaped therefrom within the meaning of those words in the constitution of the United States; and it shall be incumbent on any party that relies upon such holding and escape in his defence to establish the same by evidence.

SEC. 8. Whenever any person is arrested or imprisoned on the ground of his being held to service or labor, the supreme court or the court of common pleas, at any regular session, or any justice of either of said courts, or any justice of the peace, may, on the petition of the person so arrested or imprisoned, or of any other person acting in his behalf, issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to take the body of the person so arrested or imprisoned, in the manner and form provided for in the 111th chapter of the Revised Statutes; and the writ, if issued by either of said courts or any justice thereof, shall be made returnable before the court or justice issuing the same, or any other justice of the same court, at the discretion of the judge issuing the same; and if issued by any justice of the peace, shall be made returnable before the supreme judicial court or the court of common pleas, or any justice of either of the said courts named in the writ, at the discretion of the justice issuing the same; and the writ may be returnable to any term of either of said courts not expired when the writ issues, or at the next succeeding term, in any county.

SEC. 9. In addition to the persons authorised by the said 111th chapter of the Revised Statutes to serve writs of *habeas corpus*, any constable of any city or town may, in said city or town, serve any writ of *habeas corpus* issued under this act.

SEC. 10. The whole of said 111th chapter shall apply to all proceedings under this act, unless they are inconsistent with any provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. Whenever the person arrested or imprisoned on the ground of his being held to service or labor shall not, on the hearing, be discharged by the judge or court before whom the writ is returned, he may claim a jury trial before the court, of which the judge who heard the case is a member, on entering into a recognizance, with sufficient surety or sureties before said judge or court, for his appearance at the said court at the next term thereof, in the same county, and prosecuting his appeal to final judgment. The penalty of such recognisance shall in no case exceed one thousand dollars.

SEC. 12. The court to which the said appeal is made shall direct a trial by jury of all questions in controversy under *habeas corpus* between the person arrested or imprisoned and the claimant; and the verdict of such jury shall be final and conclusive, and judgment shall be entered thereon; and the Commonwealth shall pay all the expenses of justice fees, serving the writ of *habeas corpus*, witness fees, summoning witnesses, and clerk's fees, which may be incurred by any person obtaining a writ of *habeas corpus* under this act.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

This is the tone of the "law abiding North," and the way in which that super-holy and superlatively excellent section fulfils its obligations under the recent compromise acts. Virginia may be right, but she is mistaken. Massachusetts *will* have a flare-up, submit as you may, and New York, Ohio, and Vermont will help her. Why should Virginia select Vermont on which to pour out the vials of her wrath, since, to use a home-bread word, they are all *tarred* with the same stick.

☞The Raleigh Register, the "greater darkness" of the Federalist party in this State, has so far condescended from its metropolitan dignity as, some weeks ago, to address a sort of circular query to the "lesser lights" of the Democratic party, for the purpose of ascertaining their views upon the subject of the Union party humbug. We, in common with the other "lesser lights," feeling duly flattered by this notice, made still more valuable by the age and experience of the able and sagacious politician who presides over the columns of the "greater darkness" aforesaid, did answer immediately and explicitly, and yet have failed to give satisfaction. We are, however, pleased to find that we have in one case been able to oblige the Editor of the Register, even though we did not intend to do so in the form and manner stated in his article of the 26th ultimo. He says: "We are obliged for the admission that the Union of the States has been put in peril under Democratic misdirection." Very sorry to disoblige the Register—very much so, indeed—but we never made any such admission. We said that it was only by a divergence from the fundamental principles of the Democratic creed that the Union of the States has been placed in jeopardy. We had an idea that this divergence was under Federalist misdirection. We had an idea that Gen. TAYLOR, and not Gen. CASS, was elected in 1848; we also had an idea that MILLARD FILLMORE was actual President now. It still seems to us that Gen. Cass took the ground that the Wilmot Proviso, and similar interferences by the General Government, were *unconstitutional*, while Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. BADGER only thought them *inexpedient*, and we think the Congressional Globe will bear us out. The principle of a rigid construction of the Federal compact, to the exclusion of merely implied powers, is the fundamental principle of Democratic policy, the violation of which, under the pressure of Federalist consolidation, has placed the Union of the States in jeopardy. The loyalty of the people of the United States is not to a name or to a particular spot of land. It is to their institutions and their laws, as guaranteed by the constitution.—The party which rallies for the protection of the constitution, rallies for the protection of the life and soul of the confederacy; while those who raise the cry of "Union," irrespective of such considerations, are but political Pagans, bowing down before senseless stocks and stones.

The Beginning of the End.

We learn that the Collector of this port has been directed by the Commissioner of the Customs to employ no more slaves to man the revenue boat. This order, we presume, is but a prelude to a general system forbidding the employment of slave labor in any way under the General Government, which may now be regarded as casting the weight of its influence against the existence of this institution. Of course, Mr. Commissioner Rockwell would not have ventured upon an order necessarily so much calculated to excite the suspicion and jealousy of the Southern people, without the full sanction and concurrence of the President.

TOPSAIL SOUND PLANK ROAD.—The last Legislature granted a charter for a Plank Road from this place to the Onslow line; and, at a meeting held here last Saturday, we learn that six thousand dollars was subscribed, or pledged to the Stock of said Road. The amount necessary for the organization of the Company is ten thousand dollars, which will no doubt be made up. It is the opinion of those best informed upon the subject, that the stock will be a good investment. The construction of the work will certainly be a great public convenience.

Mount Vernon.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing under date of the 26th March, says:

"The President and Board of Commissioners appointed to select a site or sites for the purposes of a Military Asylum, have agreed that one of the Asylums shall be established in this district or vicinity. It is thought as healthful as any other point, and more convenient for the reason that many disabled and discharged soldiers, and pensioners, come to this city to solicit aid from members of Congress and the Government. The soldiers who go into the Asylum give up their pension, and besides this fund, all the money due to soldiers, and unclaimed, is to be appropriated to the Asylum. Mount Vernon has been examined as one of the sites, and rejected, on account of the price asked for it. The proprietor, Mr. Washington, asks two hundred thousand dollars for two hundred acres around the mansion. He told the President that he had been offered that sum by private individuals, and would expect the same from the Government."

This certainly seems to be a very high price; far more, indeed, than the place is intrinsically worth. But it has always been too much the fashion to make a speculation out of the virtues of the dead and the veneration of the living, and we suppose the present Mr. WASHINGTON thinks he is acting perfectly right. If possible, this place ought to belong to the nation, even at a large sacrifice of money, if that sacrifice can be accomplished without encouraging this trafficing in relics, which is far from creditable to those who inherit the *name* of "the father of his country."

HUNTER'S ACT.—We publish this week the act of the last session of Congress entitled "An act to amend the acts regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise, and for other purposes," commonly known as "Hunter's act," together with the circular instructions to collectors and other officers of the customs. The act was intended to remedy what was considered an omission in the act of 1846. It will be seen that the Secretary decides against the inclusion of *freight* among the costs and charges on which duties are to be assessed.

THREE THOUSAND MARRIAGES.—The Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of the First Universalist Church, Boston, united on Wednesday evening, the *three thousandth* couple since his installation over his present parish.

What a terribly unquiet conscience that old preacher must have. What visions of Caudle-ization—what echoes of curtain lectures—must haunt his pillow. Three thousand couple launched into matrimony, with all their sins upon their heads! Horrible, most horrible. Oh, Mr. STREETER, nothing short of universal salvation can save you. *Three thousand!*

An Aching Void in "Memory's" Waste.

"The Cat may look at the King," and even editors are sometimes so far honored as to catch a glimpse of the celebrated humbugs of the age; and occasionally, though not often, to be slightly "taken in and done for by them." Our friend of the *Commercial*, in his Tuesday's issue, pathetically narrates the manner in which a certain professor of memory, named Mr. THEOPHILUS NIXON, who delivered lectures here some time since on the science of "Mnemonics," got into him about his feet for advertising and printing, for which he forgot to pay—a strange omission in the case of a professor of memory. Our friend of the *Warrenton News* also dilateth on the great honor he enjoyed by riding in the Car on the Raleigh & Gaston Road with Madame ANNA BISHOP, the chevalier BOCHSA, and another singing fellow, whose name we forget. But the Warrenton man's luck did not end here; for he actually had the painful pleasure of getting the southeast corner of his left big toe smashed, mashed and chawed up by the rocker of Madame's chair.—Happy Warrentonian! BOCHSA he describes as most transcendently and sublimely ugly—and he is. As for the other singing fellow, he growled and swore in bad English, until the passengers forced him to keep silence under pain of being put out. It would seem that this amiable party got into a squabble, all around at Fayetteville, last week, and would not sing. Unhappy Fayettevillians! Cruel ANNA! Unfeeling BOCHSA! Unrelenting 'tother swearing fellow!—But just observe the painful impression it makes upon the *Carolinian*. The sorrow and anguish which oppress the sensitive heart of our romantic friend BAYNE, find vent in the following strains of woe.—Hear him and weep:

GOT IN A PET FOR $5.—The celebrated and brilliant Madame Anna Bishop, and the no less highly accomplished (?) accompaniment player, Monsieur Bochsa, arrived here on Thursday last, and *did not* give a grand concert as they advertised.

It appears that their serene highness could not condescend to speak to the proprietor of the concert room, and learn the price, &c.; and just at night when they found the price was $10 (the room was reserved for them *two* nights, as they postponed from Wednesday to Thursday, but they only calculated to for one! Clever in them, wasn't it?) they swore like the army in Flanders, and refused to vouchsafe a single note of harmony, notwithstanding they had taken in a number of notes from the citizens for tickets.

It is said when they told *Monsegnor*, Hans Von *Bushaw* that he would have to pay ten dollars, he foamed at the mouth and swore by his mustaches that he would not be imposed upon in that way, particularly in a —— little Yankee country town, when he was from the European cities, and from the great city of New York! Phoo! He was not to be *imposed upon*. Five dollars was *some* in his estimation. He said that in Raleigh the man promised to charge him nothing, or a mere trifle, for the room, and afterwards charged him *forty* dollars. It is outrageous that they should be charged for a room to sing in! We hope Col. Brown did not charge them for board!

What we consider the cream of the affair, is, that the town has saved about $200, just because the musicianers wouldn't pay $5.

We did think that there was gallantry enough about here to duck, or at least to give a Calathumpian serenade to such unpardonable petulance and arrogance.

Not the least amusing part of the business was the *long faces* and "Oh my's" of the ladies, and the ——s of the gentlemen; the former that had spent two hours at the toilet, and the latter that had soiled their white vests and stretched their new kids, just to be disappointed.

KENTUCKY EMANCIPATION CONVENTION.—The Kentucky Emancipation Convention, called at Frankfort by Cassius M. Clay and others, is a dead failure.—Its object was to nominate Emancipation candidates for Governor and State officers, and organize an anti-slavery party in the State.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Manteo Paper Mills, near Raleigh, were burned down on Saturday night last. Loss heavy; insured in the Mutual for $5,000. The Mills belonged to JAMES F. JORDAN & Co., and their destruction will be a serious inconvenience to many of the Editors of this State, who procured their paper there. It is supposed that the Mills will be in operation again some time in August.

THE HELP OF PROVIDENCE.—Providence, R. I., has voted to lend its credit to the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, to the amount of half a million of dollars.

Items and Notions.

SPLENDID RUN.—The new steamer Albatross made the run from Philadelphia to Charleston in 55 hours. During 21 hours of this time she was exposed to a violent gale. This is the best time that has yet been made by any screw steamer.——POSTAL ARRANGEMENT WITH CANADA.—An arrangement has been made with the Post Office Department in Canada whereby direct sealed bags will be made up for the chief places in Canada, and, we suppose, in Canada for the chief places in the United States. The postage to be the same in both countries; that is, 5 cents to the line, and 5 cents in the country where delivered.——Professor Webster's laboratory was recently sold in Boston for $500, being about one-third of its value.——JENNY LIND IN VICKSBURG.—The citizens of Vicksburg have music in their souls, and appreciate the divine Jenny. It seems that Barnum consented that Jenny should give one concert there upon the guaranty of $10,000 for the performance. The people went to work with their characteristic energy, and the result is thus related by the *Sentinel*: "Up to the hour of going to press yesterday, four tickets had been guaranteed in Vicksburg, making $80, leaving *only* $9,920 to be subscribed or deposited." Of course, Jenny felt the force of the compliment, but was too bashful to appear before such enthusiastic admirers.——COL. BENTON.—This gentleman having recovered from the varioloid, has gone home to St. Louis.——ALABAMA.—The census of Alabama shows a population exceeding 800,000.——NEW YORK ON SLAVERY.—The Special Committee of the New York Legislature, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as related to slavery, made a report condemning the Fugitive Slave Law as unconstitutional, unreasonable, cruel, and so forth.——GEN. SCOTT.—The Whigs of Detroit have nominated Gen. Scott, subject to the decision of a National Convention.——FOOLS.—The first ticket for Jenny Lind's concert at Nashville, Tenn., sold for $200, and several other tickets at a large premium.——EARS AND TAILS.—We once knew a juvenile Dutchman who cut the ears and tail off a big tom cat for the purpose, as he said, of making a bull terrier of him.——The man who goes for "*Union* at all hazards," has been married to a colored lady, who is somewhat ashamed of the connection.——The returns of the census shows the population of Illinois to be eight hundred and fifty-four thousand. In 1840 it was only four hundred and seventy-six thousand, so that it has almost doubled within the last ten years.

POPULATION OF MEXICO.—Brantz Mayer, Esq., who has been elected a member of the Mexican National Society of Georgraphy and Statistics, has furnished the Baltimore Sun with satistics respecting the population of Mexico, in the year 1850, prepared by the Mexican government, in which the population of that country, including all castes and colors, is set down at 7,661,919. The population of the Department of Vera Cruz is given at 264.725; of Yucatan, 680,948. and of the Territory of Lower California, 12.000. The Indians have generally been estimated at about 4,000,000. In 1823, Humboldt estimated the population of Mexico at 6,800,000.

TO LONDON, Ho!—Mr. Whitney, despairing of Congress ever making his Railroad to the Pacific, goes out in the steamer by invitation from England, it is said, to negotiate for a route through Upper Canada, and through the lands of the Hudson Bay Company, above the United States boundary.

Foreign News by the Canada.

The Canada, with Liverpool dates to the 15th of March, arrived at Boston on the 26th. Her news is not important, with the exception of a further decline of ¼ cent in Cotton. The Russell Ministry having been reinstated, have suffered farther defeats in the House of Commons, and it is thought they will not be able to hold together till after Easter. It is anticipated that there will soon be a dissolution of Parliament and a general election.

A large body of Hungarians and Poles, refugees from the late struggle in Hungary, had arrived in Liverpool for America, but on their arrival, they were met by a deputation from the London Democratic Committee, who have induced them to remain in England, in order, as they say, to be at hand in case their aid should be required to assist the Democratic cause in either France or Hungary. The English government have, so far, paid, or offered, £8 to every man who will go to America. A few of the Hungarians have accepted the offer, but the Poles all refused. The local magistrates and the Mayor of Liverpool have had several interviews with them to persuade them to emigrate. Public meetings have been held to raise subscriptions for them, and it is proposed to have an amateur performance in the Theatre Royal for their benefit. They are said to be a fine body of men, and their firm, quiet, and orderly conduct in Liverpool has, it is also said, shed a lustre upon their cause, and made an impression in their favor, which will not soon be forgotten.

From France the news is comparatively unimportant. Trade for last few weeks has been very much depressed, and the manufacturers complain of a similar inactivity. The accounts from the agricultural districts are more favorable.

There is nothing new from Germany. The Dresden Conferences have not yet settled the question of the German confederation. There are rumors of conspiracies in the Italian Provinces of Austria and at Rome, but nothing definite, nor anything which promises any successful result. Manufactures and agricultural improvement are making rapid strides in Ireland, and, as a consequence, the poor rates are diminishing.

THE INDEX.—We publish this week the prospectus of a new paper to be published at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, by JOHN A. RICHARDSON, Esq., under the above title, should sufficient encouragement be offered. We wish Mr. RICHARDSON the best success.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRE.—As our paper is going to press, we notice the workmen putting up the Telegraph Wire on the posts through our street. It is a simple iron wire, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The coil of wire is wound round a cylinder and carried on a dray from post to post, where it is fastened by taking a turn round a glass knob attached to each post, glass being a non-conductor.

THOMAS PITT.—The report of the arrest of PITT for the murder of Mr. M. T. HUNT, near Fayetteville, proves to be unfounded. PITT left New York on the 26th ult., on board the steamship Ohio for California, via New Orleans.

The United States Senate.

The Senate of the United States, as it will stand at the next session, is now full, with the exception of four members. Of the 58 Senators, 35 are Democrats and 23 Whigs, including Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire. The vacancies are in California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Tennessee, all of which are doubtful. We present below a list of the Senators—Democrats in roman, Whigs in *italic*:

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		**MICHIGAN.**	
Jeremiah Clemens	1853	Alpheus Felch	1854
Wm. R. King	1855	Lewis Cass	1857
ARKANSAS.		**MISSOURI.**	
Wm. K. Sebastian	1853	David B. Atchison	1855
Solon Borland	1855	*Henry S. Geyer*	1857
CONNECTICUT.		**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**	
Truman Smith	1855	*John P. Hale, (F.S.)*	1853
	1857	Moses Norris, Jr	1855
CALIFORNIA.		**NEW YORK.**	
Wm. M. Gwin	1855	*W. H. Seward, (F.S.)*	1855
	1857	*Hamilton Fish*	1857
DELAWARE.		**NEW JERSEY.**	
Presly Spruance	1854	*Jacob W. Miller*	1853
James A. Bayard	1857	Robert F. Stockton	1857
FLORIDA.		**NORTH CAROLINA.**	
Jackson Morton	1855	*Willie P. Mangum*	1853
Stephen A. Mallery	1857	*George E. Badger*	1855
GEORGIA.		**OHIO.**	
John M. Berrien	1853	Sam. P. Chase (F.S.)	1855
Wm. C. Dawson	1855	*Benjamin F. Wade*	1857
INDIANA.		**PENNSYLVANIA.**	
James Whitcomb	1855	*James Cooper*	1853
Jesse D. Bright	1857	Richard Brodhead	1857
ILLINOIS.		**RHODE ISLAND.**	
Stephen A. Douglass	1853	*John H. Clarke*	1853
James Shields	1855	Charles T. James	1857
IOWA.		**SOUTH CAROLINA.**	
George W. Jones	1853	R. Barnwell Rhett	1853
Augustus C. Dodge	1855	A. P. Butler	1855
KENTUCKY.		**TENNESSEE.**	
Jos. R. Underwood	1853	*John Bell*	1853
Henry Clay	1855		1857
LOUISIANA.		**TEXAS.**	
Solomon U. Downs	1853	Thomas J. Rusk	1857
Pierre Soule	1855	Sam. Houston	1853
MAINE.		**VERMONT.**	
Hannibal Hamlin	1857	*Wm. Upham*	1853
Jas. W. Bradbury	1853	*Solomon Foote (F.S.)*	1857
MASSACHUSETTS.		**VIRGINIA.**	
John Davis	1853	Rob't M. T. Hunter	1853
	1857	James M. Mason	1857
MARYLAND.		**WISCONSIN.**	
Thomas G. Pratt	1857	Isaac P. Walker	1855
James A. Pearce	1855	Henry Dodge	1857
MISSISSIPPI.			
Jefferson Davis	1857		
Henry S. Foote	1853		

THE NEW COIN.—The die for the three cent piece, ordered to be coined by the last Congress, has been finished, and the coinage would be proceeded with at once at our Mint, but for a defect in the law, which makes no provision for procuring the silver and copper to commence with. In consequence, the coinage will be delayed until the proper steps are taken by the authorities at Washington to remedy the deficiency. The new coin is decidedly neat and tasty, and will be in a measure a convenient substitute for coppers. It is one-fourth copper and three-fourths silver, so that the baser metal affects the color but slightly. In size it is between the gold dollar and the five cent piece, but it is so much thinner than either, that a blind man can easily distinguish them apart by the touch. The face of the coin has a capital C, with 3 in numerals, indicating the value of the coin embraced within it. Around the edge are the thirteen stars for the original States. On the reverse is a star, having in its centre an American shield, and around the edge, "United States of America, 1851."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.—The list of the appointments of Cadets and Visiters to the West Point Military Academy for the present year is published. Among the Visiters are General George Cadwalader, Pennsylvania; Gen. James L. Gaither, Maryland, and Professor James Phillips, North Carolina. Of the Cadets, we give the following:—Pennsylvania, 8—Timothy M. Bryan, jr., 2d; Henry W. Freedly, 5th; Cornelius Van Camp, 8th; Charles D. Emery, 12th; Lewis Merrill, 13th; Edward L. Hartz, 14th; Michael P. Small, 15th; Daniel McM. Gregg. 17th. Delaware, no vacancy. Maryland, 1—Arthur K. Leigh, 6th. Virginia, 3—Conrad H. Powell, 9th; George W. Huston, 11th; George Jackson, 14th. North Carolina—Robert C. Hill, 2d; James B. Wheeler, 3d; Alexander Poisson, 7th. South Carolina, no vacancy.

FROM TEXAS.—The Galveston Journal, of the 18th ultimo, says:

"The country bordering on the Nueces is still infested with Indians, who are committing all sorts of depredations. A scouting party was at the last accounts in pursuit of them, and it is hoped that they will give a good account of themselves.

"The rivers of Texas continue in fine navigable condition. The great increase in the population, (about 50,000 in six months,) has greatly extended the demand for merchandise, while the badness of the roads has retarded its transportation into the interior.

"The amount of cotton shipped from the ports of Texas this year exceeds the amount last year up to the same date by between four and five thousand bales."

From the Raleigh Republican.

Superior Court of Law for the County of Wake, March Term, 1851, Judge [illegible] presiding.

The attention of the Court for the whole week was taken up with the State Docket, to the entire exclusion of causes on the Civil Docket. The case of the State vs. Basil Wood and James Simmons, for the murder of one John Davis, excited the most interest; the trial commenced on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, and the Judge closed his charge to the jury about 11 o'clock, P. M., and a verdict of manslaughter was rendered about 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday. Geo. S. Stevenson, Esq., Prosecutor on behalf of the State; and R. K. Bryan, W. Winslow, D. Reid, and H. L. Holmes, Esqs., for the prisoners.

The case was, that on the 11th of November last, at the house of Areta Shingleton in Duplin county, the deceased, with the prisoners, was engaged in drinking and carousing, when a quarrel arose between Davis and Wood—Wood at the time being lying down in the back room of the house, and Davis dancing in the front room. Wood asked Davis if he wanted to fight him, who answered that he did; thereupon Wood came out of the back room into the front room, and leaned against the mantel-piece with his knife half open. Soon the deceased, with the prisoners and Shingleton, went out doors, when a general fight ensued, in which Davis received wounds which caused his death. His Honor charged the Jury that it was a case of murder. Both the prisoners were branded, Wood imprisoned for twelve months, and Simmons for six.

The cross indictments between the Messrs. Davis and Cobbs were adjusted under the sanction of the Court, to the satisfaction of the friends of the parties.

Robeson Superior Court.

At this Court, last week, Judge Manly presiding, Louis Hunt, a free man of color, was tried for the murder of Silas, a slave, the property of Mr. McLean, and acquitted. For the State, Solicitor Strange. For the Prisoner, Messrs. French and McNeill.

The case of Britt vs. Daniel Baker, Esq., a magistrate of this county, was tried on Wednesday, and excited a great deal of interest.

It was an action on the case, the plaintiff declaring in two counts. The first count alleging that the defendant had slandered the plaintiff, by charging him with stealing his, the defendant's, bull. The second, declaring for malicious prosecution, alleging that defendant took out a warrant against the plaintiff, had him arrested, tried, and imprisoned in the jail of Cumberland county.

The damages were laid at $1000.

The evidence showed that the plaintiff, a very poor, but respectable citizen of Robeson county, came to the town of Fayetteville some two years since, bringing with him to market a beef and the hide.—The defendant upon seeing the hide called upon Mr. Bolton of this county to arrest the plaintiff, stating to him that the plaintiff had stolen his bull, and that he was certain of it. Mr. Bolton, not being an officer, was deputed for the purpose, and arrested the plaintiff. The plaintiff was examined and afterwards placed in the dungeon of the county jail. There he remained for three days. On the third day the defendant, Baker, made his appearance at the jail, stated that he had acted hastily, that his bull had returned home, and that he hoped the plaintiff would not try to harm him, as he did not wish to harm any body. Before releasing the plaintiff, however, the defendant for his own safety determined to compromise the matter, and upon the suggestion of the jailer, left the plaintiff in jail while he went to procure a legal instrument for the proposed compromise. On his return he offered the instrument to the plaintiff to sign, which being done, the defendant gave plaintiff a dollar and told him to give it to the jailer for the jail fees. Plaintiff was then released.

The cause was ably argued by Hon. J. C. Dobbin and Wm. S. Mullens, Esq., for the plaintiff, and J. Winslow, A. A. T. Smith, and J. G. Shepherd, for defendant. The Jury in a few minutes gave a verdict for the full amount claimed; but it was afterwards, by consent, reduced to $600.

Fayetteville Observer.

The Late Major Noah.

From such materials as it could obtain on the instant, the N. Y. Tribune has prepared the following brief outline of the active and eventful life of this deceased Nestor of the press:

Mordecai Manasseh Noath was born in Philadelphia, on the 19 of July, 1784, and was consequently nearly sixty-seven years old at the time of his death. At an early age he was apprenticed to a carver and gilder. Even as a boy he manifested a decided literary talent, and his first effort was of a July oration delivered in his thirteenth year. He soon gave up his trade entirely.

Soon after the commencement of the present century he went to Charleston, S. C., where he took an active part in public affairs. In 1811 he received the appointment of U. S. Consul to Riga, on the Baltic, which he declined, and in 1813 was appointed Consul to Tunis, with a Mission to Algiers; his vessel was captured by a British frigate, and taken to Plymouth as a prize. After a detention of several weeks he was allowed to leave. Having accomplished the object of his mission, he passed through France on his homeward route. During his stay in Paris, he met accidently, and recognized, his father, whom he had not seen since his fifth year.

After his return, he became connected with the National Advocate, in N. Y. city. A series of essays on Domestic Economy, which he wrote for that paper under the signature of "Howard," were afterward published in a volume. He also published a volume of "Shakespeares Tales." He afterwards became connected, we believe, with the old Enquirer, and was at one time in partnership with Col. Webb and Bennett, of the Herald.

About this time he was elected Sheriff of the city and county. We have heard it stated, as an instance of his impulsive and generous nature, that he appropriated the profits of his first year in office to the relief of the widow of his predecessor, who had been left destitute by her husband's death.—About the year 1825 he conceived the idea of collecting the scattered tribes of the Jews, and rebuilding Jerusalem. Grand Island, in the Canada river, was designated as the rendezvous, and his proclamation, which was sent to all parts of the world, created quite a sensations at the time. During Gen. Jackson's presidency he was appointed to a government office in this city; about the same time he dissolved his connection with the Courier, and established an evening paper, called the Star. This was very prosperous for a time, but soon after the death of his partner it was discontinued. When the law was passed, in 1840, changing the organization of the Court of General Sessions, he was elected Judge, which office he held till the repeal of the law.

Maj. Noah's next underkaking was the Sunday Times, which he continued to edit at the time of his last illness. After his return from Tunis he wrote a number of dramatic pieces, most of which met with great success. As an editor, Msj. Noah was one of the most brilliant, spirited and graceful paragraphists in the country. He always sustained the most cordial relations, not only with his brethren of the press, but with the public at large.

Maj. Noah married, about the year 1827, a daughter of the late Daniel Jordan. He leaves five sons and one daughter. One of his sons is in the navy, and now stationed on the Chinese coast; another is in Minnesota.

The South Carolina Steamships.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Washington Union says:

"The committee appointed by the Legislature of South Carolina, in conjunction with a committee of citizens of Charleston, to contract for the building of two steamships, to run between Charleston and Liverpool, recently visited this city, and examined various models presented for their inspection by our enterprising builders. It was generally understood and said at the time the Legislature subscribed one-half the amount, that the vessels were to be built in a Southern city; and, with the noble performance of the steamer Isabel before them, Baltimore was designated as the place. The committee, however, have closed contracts at New York for their construction, without giving our builders even a fair competition in offering proposals. Whilst Baltimore does not approve of that sectional feeling that would have deprived New York of the contract, our builders think that, after drawing plans and models that were approved, they should not have been deprived of a fair competition for the work."

JENNY LIND'S FURNITURE.—The sales of the furniture used by Jenny Lind in New Orleans, took place on the 18th inst., and attracted a great crowd of silly people. The Picayune says:

The amount of the entire sale, for the twelve rooms, larger or small, more or less furnished, was $3,000 50. The furniture in Jenny Lind's parlor sold for $1,150 25; that in her dining room for $389 75; that in her sleeping apartment for $475 20; the lowest article bringing $12.

Democratic Organization.

The following article from the (Va.) *South Side Democrat*, a paper which has not failed in its fidelity to the South, is not less worthy the attention of the Democracy of Georgia than of Virginia. We commend it to the consideration of our readers.

In the present crisis, it becomes a matter of important consideration to the Democratic party, whether they mean to maintain their time honored organization and to struggle for the triumph of those principles which form the basis of their organization; or, whether they intend to suffer themselves to be broken up and dispersed, and their existence to be merged in other combinations. That the Whig party mean to preserve their unity, no man can doubt: and it is equally manifest that they are striving, by every possible mode to destroy the organization of the Democrats. Nothing but absolute fatuity can blind us to the efforts made to divide the Democratic party. It is impossible to glance at a Whig Journal without perceiving some indication of the existence of this insidious scheme. In the North, the utmost effort is made to lash the free soil and hunker wings of the Democratic party into suicidal hostility; whilst in the South the Whigs labor to undermine our organization by infusing into it the poisoned element of *disunion*. Shall we suffer these plots to succeed? Are we so blind as not to perceive the snare for our destruction; or, are we so mad as to plunge headlong into the pit? It is true that Northern and Southern Democrats are directly opposed upon the subject of slavery; but is that a reason why they should assist in the triumph of the Whig party?—Is this party half sound upon the subject? Would their ascendency contribute more to strengthen the institution of slavery, or more to the protection of the rights of the South, than the ascendency of the Democratic party? Who dares answer, *yes*? Yet, although the Democratic party are, in the words of John Randolph, "the natural ally of slavery," although the Whigs have shown themselves its natural foe; they seek to alarm Southern Democrats by the assertion, that the organization and triumph of their party are fatal to the institution of slavery, and the rights of the South! It is more consistent with the policy and the safety of the South, for slaveholding Democrats to unite with free soil Democrats, than to coalesce with abolition.

But the chief device by which Whig leaders seek to effect the disorganization and consequent defeat of the Democratic party, is by stigmatizing them as *Disunionists*. Now this charge amounts to the concession that the Democratic party are more urgent and zealous in defence of Southern rights than the party who proclaim their willingness to sacrifice all to a blind devotion to the Union. But is it true

OFFICIAL.

Circular Instructions to Collectors and other Officers of the Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 27.

The following instructions are issued for the strict observance and government of the respective Officers of the Customs in carrying into effect the provisions of the annexed act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1851, entitled "An act to amend the act regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise and for other purposes," which takes effect on and after the first day of April next.

It will be perceived, on examination of this act, that it fixes the period of *exportation* to the United States as the time when the actual market value or wholesale price of any goods, wares, or merchandise, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the U. States, is to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained. This provision consequently supersedes and abrogates so much of the provision of the sixteenth section of the tariff act of 30th August, 1842, as requires the market value or wholesale price to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained at the time when the goods were *purchased*.

The exportation contemplated by the act is not deemed to apply exclusively to goods laden on board a vessel at a shipping port in the country of which the good may be the growth, production, or manufacture, but likewise applies to any goods exported from an interior country remote from the seaboard having no shipping port, being *bona fide* destined in the regular course of trade for shipment to some owner, consignee, or agent residing in the U. S., of which satisfactory proof must be produced at the time of entry. For example, goods thus exported from Switzerland, being of the origin of that country, which can only be, or most usually are, exported through the seaports of France; or goods from Saxony or other interior German possessions, which must be, or most usually are, conveyed to a sea port for exportation to the United States. In these and analagous cases the exportation to the United States may be deemed to commence at the period when the goods leave the country of production or origin, and the true market value in the principal markets of said country is to be ascertained and appraised, to which is to be added, as dutiable charges, the cost of transportation to the port of shipment, with the expenses thereat, until the goods are actually laden on board the vessel in which they may be shipped to the United States.

Where goods are shipped directly from the country of origin, the bill of lading will ordinarily establish the period of exportation, and in the other cases referred to, the date of the authentication of the invoice by consular certificates; but, in the absence of such proof, other evidence satisfactory to the U. S. appraisers may be taken to fix said period.

Where goods have not been actually purchased, the invoice must exhibit the actual market value or wholesale price at the period of exportation, with the charges included, in lieu of such value at the time and place of procurement or manufacture, as required by the 8th section of the act of March 1, 1823, and the oath required to be taken on entry may be so modified as to meet the case. When goods have been actually purchased, the invoice must, as heretofore, exhibit the true cost of the goods, and the owner, consignee, or agent will still retain the privilege allowed by the 8th section of the tariff act of the 30th July, 1846, of adding to the entry to raise the cost or value given in the invoice to the true market value or wholesale price of the goods at the period of exportation, and will, moreover, become subject to the other provisions of said section.

The actual market value or wholesale price at the period of exportation to the United States having been appraised, estimated, and ascertained, upon the principles before stated, it becomes requisite to determine and fix the true dutiable value at the port where the goods may be entered, and upon which the duties are to be assessed. The law enjoins that there shall be added thereto "all costs and charges except insurance, and including, in every case, a charge for commissions at the usual rates." These charges are as follows, to wit:

First. They must include "purchasing, carriages, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing, putting up, and packing," together with the value of the sack, package, box, crate, hogshead, barrel, bale, cask, can, and covering of all kinds, bottles, jars, vessels, and demijohns.

Second. Commission at the usual rate, but in no case less than 2½ per cent; and where there is a distinct brokerage, or where brokerage is a usual charge at the place of shipment or purchase, that to be added likewise.

Third. Export duties, cost of placing cargoes on board ship, including drayage, labor, bill of lading, lighterage, town dues, and shipping charges, dock or wharf dues, and all charges to place the article on ship board, and fire insurance if effected for a period prior to the shipment of the goods to the U. S.

Discounts are never to be allowed in any case, except on articles where it has been the uniform and established usage heretofore, and never more than the usual discount positively known to the appraiser; but in no case to be allowed unless it is exhibited on the face of the invoice. Special attention is called to this item of discounts, as, from information received by the Department it is believed that numerous frauds have been practiced on the revenue by excessive and unusual discounts being deducted on the invoices produced at the time of entry; and in no case are they to be allowed, except such per centage as may be ascertained to be customary on the different articles respectively at the places of purchase or shipment. Marine insurance is exempted by law.

Inquiry having been made whether freight from the country or place of exportation to the U. States is to be embraced amongst the dutiable charges, it becomes proper to remark, that under no former revenue or tariff act has such freight ever been deemed a dutiable charge; but, on the contrary it has uniformly been decided by the Department to be exempt therefrom.

If the Department were now called upon to give a construction to the phraseology of the present law, as regards this point, without reference to the working of previous tariff acts, or the uniform practice of the Department on the subject, it might come to a different conclusion; but the language of the act of 30th August, 1842, as regards the items of charges which are to form a portion of the dutiable goods, is precisely similar to that of the present law, and the construction put upon the former having been that freight from the port of importation does not form a charge subject to duty, the Department, after very full and mature consideration, does not feel authorized now to change that construction especially in the absence of any explicit legal designation of freight as a dutiable item, presuming that, as Congress was of course aware of the long practice of the Department on the subject, its views would have been clearly expressed respecting it, had the Legislature intended that the change should be introduced of including freight as one of the changes on which duty was to be levied.

In addition to the construction thus put upon the tariff act of 1842, and uniformly acted upon since that time, the records of the Department show that the question has been frequently brought to its attention as far back as 1799, under statutes of similar import to the present one, and extending through all the subsequent years down to the present time, and its invariable decision has been that freight to the port of importation was not an item subject to duty.

It will be seen that the second section of the act gives full force and validity to the certificate of any one of the United States appraisers to establish the appraisement of any goods, wares, and merchandise required by existing laws at ports where there are United States appraisers; and at ports where no such appraisers exist similar validity is given to the certificate of appraisement issued by the revenue officer to whom is committed the estimating and collection of duties, as enjoyed by the twenty-second section of the tariff act of 30th August, 1842. The law is deemed to refer to the certificate of a principal appraiser, or of one of the appraisers at large, appointed under the third section of the act hereto annexed, and not of an assistant appraiser.

Although the certificate before referred to is made conclusvie evidence of any appraisement, yet it is to be distinctly understood that the law does not contemplate any relaxation or change in respect to the due inspection, examination, and other necessary acts required of the appraisers in making appraisements in pursuance of existing laws and regulations.

The regulations respecting the duties of the appraisers at lage, appointed under the third section of this act, will form the subject of separate circular instructions.

WM. L. HODGE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

An Act to amend the acts regulating the appraisement of imported merchandize and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual market value or wholesale price thereof, at the period of the exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained; and to such value or price shall be added all costs and charges, except insurance, and including in every case a charge for commissions at the usual rates, as the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which duties shall be assessed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the certificate of any one of the appraisers of the United States of the dutiable value of any imported merchandise required to be appraised, shall be deemed and taken to be the appraisement of such merchandise required by existing laws to be made by such appraisers. And where merchandise shall be entered at ports where there are no appraisers, the certificate of the revenue officer to whom is committed the estimating and collection of duties, of the dutiable value of any merchandize required to be appraised, shall be deemed and taken to be the appraisement of such merchandise required by existing laws to be made by such revenue officer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, four appraisers of merchandise, to be allowed an annual salary each of two thousand five hundred dollars, together with their actual traveling expenses, to be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be employed in visiting such ports of entry in the United States, under the direction of the said Secretary, as may be deemed useful by him for the security of the revenue, and shall at such ports afford such aid and assistance in the appraisement of merchandise thereat as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury to protect and ensure uniformity in the collection of the revenue from customs; and wherever practicable, in cases of appeal from the decision of the U. S. appraisers, under the provisions of the seventeenth section of the tariff act of thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, the collector shall select one discreet and experienced merchant, to be associated with one of the appraisers appointed under the provisions of this act, who together shall appraise the goods in question; and if they shall disagree the collector shall decide between them; and the appraisement thus determined shall be final, and deemed and taken to be the true value of said goods, and the duties shall be levied thereon accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect on and after the first day of April next; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved March 3, 1851.

Abolition Demonstration against New-York—Duty of New-York—The Penalty.

If the attempt which has just been made by the Hon. Senator Seward to extend abolitionism to this city, under cover of entertaining the Legislature, and smoothing over the asperities and animosities which exist, or which are supposed to exist, between the commercial metropolis and the interior or rural districts of the State, should be successful, the result to our mercantile interests will be precisely the same as that which threatens Boston, viz: the withdrawal of the Southern trade from us. The rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach, in that city, by a mob of blacks and whites, and the failure to arrest another fugitive slave, Crafts—both of which outrages were tolerated by the Municipal and State authorities of Boston and Massachusetts—were nothing less than gross and flagrant violations of the Constitution of the United States, and of laws passed in pursuance of that sacred instrument. It was practical nullification of the worst kind. The State of South Carolina never attempted to commit such an outrage as either of those. She may have threatened to secede and to nullify, in certain contingencies; but she has never yet gone so far as Massachusetts has done recently, in open defiance of the Constitution and the laws.

As soon as intelligence of the Boston outrages was spread before the country, the South determined to withdraw their trade from that city; and in a few weeks the effect was apparent, in the decrease of business intercourse with the Southern States. No one can blame the South for resorting to this method of treating Boston for countenancing, encouraging, and harboring a band of fanatics, who set the laws of God, as well as those of man, at defiance. They had no other alternative, and they knew that they could more effectually punish them in that way than in any other—that they might in vain invoke all constitutional methods of obtaining justice from them. A great portion of the trade leaving Boston was gradually coming to New York, because the South believed such an outrage could not be perpetrated in this city, and that our people were determined to stand by the Constitution.

But what will the South say and do if this attempt of Mr. Seward and his associates, to convert the city of New York into an abolition hot-bed, should be attempted with success? Their action may be inferred from what they have done in the case of Boston. Just as surely as they withdraw their trade from Boston, will they abandon commercial intercourse with this city if Seward should succeed. We would ask our merchants and traders—our store-keepers and shop-keepers—are they prepared for such a calamity as this?—for calamity it would certainly be. Deprive the city of New York of its Southern trade, and it would diminish in greatness as rapidly as it increased. People may talk as flippantly as they please of the South, but it is the Southern trade mainly, that has made New York what it is. Two thirds of the exports and imports of the Southern States—equal to two hundred and fifty millions per annum—are transacted through the medium of this metropolis. The products of the South, last year, amounted to the enormous sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, being an increase of thirty millions over the preceding twelve months. Are the merchants of New York willing to throw up a business amounting to several hundred millions of dollars annually, at the bidding of a coterie of abolition fanatics and socialists, who care no more for the slaves in the South than they do for the Kaffirs and Hottentots, who are now waging war against the English at the Cape of Good Hope, except to use them for their own purposes, and for the attainment of their private ends? To avoid such a calamity, they must be up and doing. Their strongholds have been attacked—their business has been assailed—Seward and his anti-slavery associates are battering at their very doors, and this, the very citadel, the refuge of the Constitution and respect for the laws, will be taken, unless our merchants arouse themselves, and scatter to the four winds the Abolitionists and Socialists, who are endeavoring to destroy the character, reputation, and commerce of this metropolis.—Seward and his associates have carried Boston; they have carried the Governor and Senator of this State; they have carried the rural Districts of this State; they have carried Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet at Washington, who, it appears, are rather light weights; and now they want to carry the metropolis of New York, the commercial capital of the country.

What are the Union Committee about? Are they going to remain quiet in view of these things? As it is, they have allowed a Trojan horse, filled not with armed men, but with socialists and abolitionists, to come within the gates of the Empire City, but, fortunately, thus far without success. Will they allow Seward and his coadjutors, under the mask of reconciling supposed difficulties between this city and the interior, to undermine New York, and make a Boston of it—make our citizens violators of the Constitution and the laws, and compel our Southern fellow-citizens to break up their social and commercial relations with us? Now is the time for the Union Committee to move. Will they do so?

New York Herald.

An Amusing Occurrence.

A few days since a laughable scene occurred in Fore street. A Frenchman passing a house where a red flag was hung out to indicate that some infectious disease existed within, inquired of one whom he met why the flag was suspended there.

"Got the small pox in there," replied the man hurrying on.

The Frenchman paused and gazed at the flag and the house for a moment, and then walked up to the door and plied the knocker vigorously.

"What do you want, sir?" inquired a woman, who cautiously opened the door.

"I want to see ze grand show, Madame."

"We have no show here," said the woman, endeavoring to keep the Frenchman from entering, "and you had better go away, for we have got the small pox here!"

"Aha, dat is it! ze little fox," chuckled Monsieur, "vy you say no show, aha?"

"I tell you, sir, there is no show here! we've got the small pox—d'ye hear?"

"Sacre dam!" cried the Frenchman, getting out of patience, "zat is vat I say two, tree, seventeen times—ze little fox: *la petit renard*, I *will* see ze grand show!"

He was proceeding to crowd himself in at the partially opened door, when luckily a gentleman passing at the time succeeded in making him comprehend that what he had taken for a "small fox" was an infectious disease.

The frightened foreigner reached the curb-stone at a single bound, and with pale face and trembling limbs hurried off, muttering—

"Ah, paste! I sal catch ze Renard! ah, I sal die! I vill be all over spotted! Ah, ze petite varole! ze petite varole!"—*Portland (Maine) News.*

Dahomey, in Africa.

The richest particulars of statistical and public information relative to Dahomey, acquired by Lieut. Forbes during his first mission; says the Athenæum, may be thus thrown together. The country is about 180 miles in extent from east to west,—and about 200 miles from the sea coast to its inland frontier, the Kong mountains. This large country, though rich in all kinds of natural resources, is very thinly peopled, owing to the, devastating war and slave hunts of which it has been the scene for more than a century. The whole population does not exceed, it is supposed, 200,000 persons of both sexes, of whom only 20,000 are free. The capital, Abomey, numbers about 30,000 inhabitants. The Dahoman army consists of 12,000 regular troops, of whom about 5,000 are Amazons or fighting negresses—such armies of Amazons having been one of the institutions of Dahomey ever since the reign of Ada Hoonzoo, the grandfather of Gezo, (1774–1789.) one of whose "happy" conceptions it was to make his female subjects serve him as soldiers as well as the males. On occasions of emergency, however, the King of Dahomey can bring 50,000 soldiers of both sexes, or a fourth part of his subjects, into the field; the women being as efficient as the men, and much fiercer.

The sole occupation of the nation, with the exception of a little agriculture, which is well conducted, and a few manufacturing processes carried on at Abomey, is war or slave-hunting. Every year the nation is levied *en masse*.—a foray is led against some adjacent tribe or nation in the interior or near the coast,—villages are destroyed, and the aged and young murdered,—and thousands of prisoners are dragged into the Dahoman territory, to be either sacrificed to the Fetish gods, or driven down to Whydah, where resident slave merchants purchase them from the Dahoman king, and sell them again to Portuguese and Brazilian traders who are on the watch to run them through the line of the British cruisers and across the Atlantic. These slave-hunts usually take place in November and December—Their proceeds form the sole revenue of the Dahoman king; who, besides supply his soldiers with rations, rewards them by an annual largess of rum, cloth, cowryshells, &c., during the period of the "Customs." His ministers and higher officers are similarly paid. The king is absolute, and decapitates his subjects at pleasure,—his prime minister being also his executioner; still there are certain traditions and rules which bind him. At the annual "Customs" Dahoman opinion makes itself heard; and topics of state are freely handled in a noisy palaver, in which the Amazons take a leading part. At these "Customs" the scene of the next slave-hunt is discussed and secretly determined. The Fetish-people, or priests, exercise a good deal of influence all the year round.

Trying the Other End of the Rod; or, Turning the Tables on a Practical Joker.

The "Minnesota Pioneer" relates the following good anecdote:—

Everybody knows M——, clerk, of the Dr. Franklin, No 2, and one of the severest practical jokers that ever ran upon the river, or, that ever ran saws upon greenhorns. The past season, as one of his instruments of waggery, he took along a couple of reeds, (Indian flutes,) one of which was charged with flour, so that when the flute was blown, a perfect cloud of flour was discharged into the face and eyes of the person blowing it. Whenever M—— found any passenger, priest, or layman, it was all the same to him, who manifested an interest in these Indian curiosites, he would produce the two flutes, and retainining the one that was not loaded with flour, would hand over the other to the verdant enquirer; and would then commence playing that plaintive, monotonous Dacota tune, with a variation of two notes, which is so familiar to the ears of every resident of St. Paul. Thus decoyed, the possessor of the other flute was certain to follow D.'s example, and at the very first *toot*, to blow *a cloud of flour* into his own face, from the barrel of the flute, which is played like a clarionet; and thus produced in the crowd around an outburst of meriment at his own expense.

On the last trip of the Franklin, but a few weeks since, M—— had his Indian flutes along, as usual; and one of the passengers, who was up to snuff, determined to turn the laugh for once upon the old wag himself; so he took M's decoy flute away to the cock room and charged it well with finely pulverized *charcoal*, and returned it, without M.'s knowledge, to its place in the office, with the other flute, and after dinner said in M.'s hearing, that it would be pleasant to have some music."

"Certainly," says M——; "did you ever see the flutes that the Sioux bands up the river play upon."

"No," replied the stranger, "I never did. Do tell me if they have flutes?"

This was enough for M. His face, luminous as the sun behind a crimson cloud, was radiant with anticipated fun, and he wrought out the two flutes, and handed to the enquirer the one loaded with flour.

A whole crowd, the most of whom understood the flour trick, several of. them having been themselves victimized, gather around to see the sport.

"La, me!" said the enquirer, should not—why I haven't the least idea—why how do you (trying to finger the holes) blow the darned things any way?"

"Oh, simple, very simple," replied M——; "this instrument is used by the Indian lover, in serenading his dusky sweetheart. All he attempts is a plaintive melancholy pathetic air, to touch the heart of his mistress. The notes are very simple." (Here he went into a lengthy disquisition on Indian music, customs and habits.) "The air is simply this:" (blows and fills his own face with powdered charcoal, the whole crowd laughing and roaring, and fairly tumbling down with excessive mirth.)

M—— stood for a moment begrimed as an Ethiopian, and then dropping the flute upon the floor exclaimed—

"Caught in my own trap, by——!"

After that they had plenty of music on the Franklin; for that M—— *will* have; but no more Indian flutes!

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—What is it? In this country, among people who are equally protected and encouraged, it lies in the steady pursuit of intelligence, industry, temperance and frugality. So far as outward comfort and competence constitute wealth there is but a fraction or society who may not possess it, if each will but turn his hand and brain to the vocation for which his instinct and capacity most fit him. If the great fortunes which so dazzle the misjudging poor be analyzed, they will be found, in every ninety-nine of the hundred cases to have sprung and matured from calm, patient and simple toil which had an endurance and faith behind and an object and hope before it. So too, with success in whatever man seeks to accomplish. A clown may stumble upon a splendid discovery in art or science; but a fixed general law, provides that high achievement shall require profound and ceaseless labor. The price of success, except in isolated cases, is the devotions of one's life. He is a fool who trusts to any dream for possession or advancement unless he connects with it the prudent exercise of his own energy and judgmens. The little spring in the mountain rock, becomes a brook, a wide rolling river, and a part of the fathomless ocean, simply by busting steadily and bravely forward.—*New Yorker.*

DAGUERREOTYPES.—Positively the last Week.

J. W. GULICK would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that his Daguerrean Rooms will be closed in *one week from date*. Those wishing to get a true and correct likeness, will do well to improve the present favorable opportunity, as it is probably the last time that some of you will ever have to get a picture with so much life-like accuracy and unrivaled beauty.

N. B. Now is the time for those who wish to preserve the resemblance of their parents, relatives and friends. As I have quite a number of engagements, I should like to have those who intend to sit for a picture, to let me know of it by leaving word the day previous, at my Rooms in Mozart Hall, Front Street, north of Messrs. Polly & Hart.

April 3. [30-1t*] J. W. G.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851 30-tf

*** Fayetteville Observer copy 6 months, and forward account to this office.

SUGAR! Sugar!—25 Hhds. *very superior* Texas Sugar. For sale low, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

TOBACCO.—25 Boxes 8's superior Tobacco. For sale low, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BEESWAX WANTED.

WANTED to purchase, any quantity of Beeswax, for which the highest market price will be given.

April 4, 1851] HOWARD & PEDEN.

AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, at *Exchange Corner*, we will sell a LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN.

TERMS:—6 months credit for approved endorsed Notes. R. W. GIBBS, Adm'r.

April 4.—[30ts] MARTIN & CRONLY, Auct'rs.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.				NAVAL STORES.			
Hams,	$ 11	a	11½	Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.		
Middlings,	10	a	10½	Yellow Dip,	2 00	a	0 00
Shoulders,	9	a	9½	*Virgin Dip,		a	3 50
Hog round,	9	a	11	Hard,	1 25	a	0 00
Western,	8½	a	9½	Tar,	1 15	a	0 00
BEANS, per bush.				Pitch,	0 00	a	1 12½
White,		a	..	Rosin, No. 1,	1 50	a	2 50
BEESWAX,				Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	1 12½
Per pound,	18	a	20	Do. No. 3,	00	a	00
BUTTER,				Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	27½	a	28
Per pound,	20	a	22	Varnish, per gal.	20	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.				OILS, per gallon.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	14 00	Sperm,	1 00	a	1 40
Do. Prime,	7 00	a	9 00	Linseed, N C		a	..
BEEF CATTLE.				Neats Foot,	00	a	0 00
Per 100 lbs.,	5 00	a	6 75	PEAS, per bushel.			
CORN,				Ground,	90	a	1 12½
Per bushel,	75	a	78	Meal,	75	a	80
Meal, bush.,	80	a	85	Black Eye,	75	a	80
COFFEE, per lb.				Cow,	70	a	77
Rio,	11½	a	12½	PORK, per barrel.			
St. Domingo,	11	a	11½	Nor. Mess,	14 50	a	15 00
Laguyra,	12	a	12½	Do. Prime,	00 00	a	00 00
Cuba,	00	a	00	Fresh, per lb.	0	a	0
Java,	14	a	15	POTATOES.			
CANDLES, per lb.				Irish, bbl.	0 00	a	4 00
Tallow,	12½	a	14	Sweet, bush.,	70	a	75
Sperm,	45	a	50	POULTRY.			
Adamantine,	20	a	30	Chickens, live,	15	a	20
EGGS, per doz.,	10	a	12½	Do. dead,	15	a	25
FEATHERS.				Turkeys, live,	60	a	80
Per pound,	00	a	40	Do. dead,	60	a	1 00
FLOUR, per barrel.				RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Northern	6 00	a	8 00	Clean, cask,	3 12½	a	3 25
Baltimore,	5 08	a	5 50	Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
HAY, per 100 lbs.				SALT, per bushel.			
North River,		a	00	Alum,	00	a	00
Eastern,	0 00	a	00	Liv'l sack,	00	a	00
IRON, per lb.,		a	5½	SOAP, per lb.	4	a	6
LARD, per lb.				SHINGLES, per M.			
No. Carolina,	10	a	11	Common,	0 00	a	3 00
Western, nom.		a	.	Contract,	4 00	a	4 50
LIME, per barrel.				STEEL, per lb.	12	a	25
Thomastown,	00	a	0 00	STAVES, per M.			
LUMBER, River, per M.				W. O. barrel, rough,	14 00	a	15 00
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	00 00	Ash Head'g,	0 00	a	10 00
Wide do.		a	0 00	R. O. hhd., dressed		a	15 00
Sanding,		a	0 00	Do. rough,	14 00	a	15 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.				SUGAR, per pound.			
N. E. Rum,	30	a	34	New Orleans,	6	a	7½
Gin,		a	35	Porto Rico,	6	a	7½
Whiskey, rec.		a	..	St. Croix,	7	a	8½
Do N.O. do.		a	30	Loaf,	10½	a	11
Do. Old Nick,	00	a	75	TIMBER, per M.			
Apple Brandy,	35	a	40	Shipping,	8 00	a	13 50
Peach do.	none	a	00	Mill, prime,	7 00	a	0 00
MOLASSES, per gall.				Do ord'y,	0 00	a	6 00
Cuba,	00	a	00	Do. inf'r,	0 00	a	0 00
Porto Rico,		a	00	TALLOW,			
MACKEREL, per bbl.				Per pound,	7	a	8
No. 1,	0 00	a	11 00	WINES, per gallon.			
No. 2,	0 00	a	10 00	Madeira,	70	a	5 00
No. 3,	6 00	a	7 00	Port,	1 25	a	4 00
MULLETS,				Malaga,	40	a	60
Per barrel,	4 50	a	5 00				
NAILS, per lb.,	4	a	5				

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 35	a $	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	55
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,		a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do.	50	a	55
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	00	a	50
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	65
Lumber, per M.,	7 50	a	8 00

Commercial.

CHARLESTON, April 3d.—COTTON.—The market yesterday was firm, and prices full, with an upward tendency. The sales reached 1000 bales, at extremes ranging from 8 to 11c.

NEW-YORK, March 29.—Naval Stores.—Turpentine continues in good request, with further sales of 2000 bbls. North County at $2 81½ per 280 lbs. We note sales of 1,200 bbls. North County. Tar $1 68½ a $1 81½; 350 do. Spirits Turpentine 34½ cents, (which is lower); 200 do. in lots, 36 a 36½, cash; 400 White Rosin $3 50 a $4 per bbl; 500 No. 2, $1 50 a $2; and 800 North County Common, $1 15, delivered.

BOSTON, March 29.—Naval Stores.—The market is rather quiet for Spirits Turpentine, and we have only to notice small sales at 37, 37½ a 38c. per gall., cash, and 40c., 6 mos. Tar is selling in small lots at $2 a $2 12½ per bbl., 6 mos., for Wilmington; and a lot in extra casks for export at $2 37½ per bbl., 6 mos. Common Rosin is in fair demand at $1 50 a $1 60, cash and 6 mos.; and 200 bbls. common Rosin and 200 bbls. Pitch, for export, at $1 62½ per bbl., 6 mos.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 1.—Peach Brandy 50 a 55c. per gall. Apple do. 40 a 45. Bacon 10 a 11c. per lb. Cotton 10½ a 10¾. Corn 85 a 90c. per bush. Flour $5¼ a $6. Feathers 30 a 32 cents per lb. Wheat $1 a $1 10 per bush. Whiskey 42 a 45 cents per gall.

Cotton has remained very firm in our market, no doubt owing to the large amount wanted here for manufacturing purposes. Corn brought in by the wagons has generally commanded 90 cents, that from Baltimore 80 to 85; the quantity coming in is light. Bacon sells freely at quotations—the amount coming in about equal to the demand. There has been a considerable quantity of Spirits brought in during the last week, and has found ready sale at 40 to 43 for Brandy, Whiskey 42 to 45. The spring trade has fairly commenced, the merchants have excellent stocks of Groceries, and the dry goods never better, and to all appearances a cheerful trade is going on in all departments.—*Observer.*

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—Cotton.—We quote Inferior 7½ a 8½; Ordinary 9 a 10; Middling 10¼ a 11; Good Middling 11¼ a 11½; Middling Fair 11¾ a 12; Fair 12¼ a 12½.

Sugar—Fair 4¾ a 5¼. Molasses 26 a 27½. Flour $4 37½ a $4 25. Corn 56 a 57c. Oats 40 to 46c. Wheat 75 a 80 cts. per bushel. Whiskey 20c. Pork—mess, $11, $13 25 a $15½. Bacon—sales 80 casks sides at 7¼; 40 at 7¼; 25 at 7¾c., and 120 casks shoulders at 5¾. Lard 7¾ a 8¼c. Coffee—Rio 10 a 10¾.—*Extract True Delta Price Current.*

BALTIMORE, April 1st.—Flour, $4 37½. Corn meal, $2 87 a $3. Rye flour, $3 44. Wheat, 95c. to $1 12. Corn, 59 a 60c. Oats, 38 a 40c. Rye, 68c. Mess Pork, $12 75 a $14. Whiskey, 21½ a 22½c. per gallon.

NEW YORK, April 1st.—Flour $4 37½ a $4 87½; red wheat 95 cents to $1, Genesee $1 14; corn 66 a 67 cents; oats 46 a 49 cents; rye 37 cents; N. O. sugar 5¼ to 5¾ cents; do. molasses 31½ cents; Rio coffee 10¾ a 11¼ cents; Pork $13 25 for old mess; prime $10; Lard 8¼ a 8¾c.

Cotton to-day has been dull—the sales amount to only 500 bales. Prices unchanged, but rather in favor of buyers.

Whiskey steady at 23c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1st.—Flour $4 31½ a $4 75. Corn meal $2 75 a $2 81. Rye flour $3 37½. Wheat 95 a $1 02. Corn 60 a 62c. Oats 37 a 44c. Rye 70c. Lard 9 a 9¼c.—Rio Coffee 10¾ a 10¾c. Whiskey 22 a 22½c.

Cotton very quiet. No sales reported; prices tending downwards.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 31st March, 1851.

☞ Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Anderson, capt J H 3	Huggins, mrs L A	Peterson, W D
Anderson, Ezra A	Hollingsworth, G W	Rosen, C
Archer, D	Harrell, J 3	Rodrick, N
Akins, H	Hare, W	Roberts, I N
Ashe, E B	Heald, J T	Rogers, N W 2
Atwater, Mulford & Co.	Harlow, jr, S	Rosten, R
Boynton, capt W	Huhn, J C	Rhodes, S R
Baber, J M	Hamilton, W C	Radley, I [A B
Brothers, mrs M A	Holmes, S H	Richardson & Co.,
Briggs, L	Harper, miss S	Russell, B L
Bell, W 2	Hall, capt C	Root, W
Butler, I 2	Harriss, W	Robinson, J R
Braswell, Z	Humphries, W	Robinson, J
Banes, D L	Holmes, R D	Revels, W
Booth & Larkin,	Hayer, P L	Rodick, J A
Bowen, O L	Hawes, C W	Staton, J S
Buie, J	Holland, M	Springs, J S
Brewer, Col A T	Jordan, S	Sons of Temperance Hanover Division
Bone, miss C	Johns, G	Springs, mrs M
Burroughs, J	Johnson, J	Strode, P
Biggs, J	Jackson, miss S B	Stinson, C
Browne, — artist.	Joyner, T I	Snow, capt I
Bosse, W H	Jordan, H A	Sheppard, R
Coffee, Rev P I	Kyle, J	Sidbury, R
Carlisle, E H	Keel, miss J A	Skipper, I B
Couse, Isaiah	Keyes, S	Santee, B
Connor, H	Kelly, jr, O	Summersett, B
Chadwick, J 2	Knight, J	Siddall, P G
Calhoun, J A	Kindal, E	Sawyer, A
Cook, J H 2	Kennedy, E T 2	Shepherd, W L
Crouch, J H	Lee, I	Sharpe, J
Cutler, W	Lears, capt M	Skipper, E
Combs, capt H C	Lanair, W	Somersett, miss M A
Curtis, T	Lee, T M 2	Simmons, C
Conley, P L	Leach, miss C	Stewart, N
Chambers & White	Lamon, W W	Smith, capt J
Chamberlain, Dr	Moore, capt J	Thally, H
Churchill, E M	Moore, Elsey	Thompson, J
Doran, R	Millis, J C	Taylor, R N
Davis, J H	Marcey, S	True, mr
Desloch, G	Murch, capt W	Tucker, R
Doughty, C	Maguire, J	Tarbox, capt A
Dickson, W	Murphy, mrs V A	Trusty, Rev J
Dow, capt A	Martin, J W	Tucker, Rev J W
Dickson, G	Monaghon, H	Trescot, capt G F
Edmondson, W 2	Marsh, T S	Tailor, C
Eldred, G N	Montgomery, R C	Taylor, miss A E
Ferrell, M B	Moore, W F	Vanneet, T Y
Freeman, A	McKeithen, J J	Williams, N
Foy, L	McHolad, J	Walker, A
Farwell, O A	McCullough & Co.,	Warren, mrs E
Foster, miss A	McKensie, W	Whitehurst, capt O C 3
Freeman & Houston	McLain, J	Winborn, R A
Fitts, capt W	McCarty, T 2	Williams, R 2
Fermer, W H	McNeill, mrs A E	Wagener, J C
Foster, T Y	McLammy, mrs F	Willis, capt D
Gray, capt T	McKinsey, J	Whitly, J
Garrison, E 2	McLenny, J	Whidden, J P
Green, W	Mesick, capt W	Willard, W H 2
Graffand, U G	Nicholls, J	Williamson, Wm
Glourt, G	Nicholls, W W	White, J
Grissom, miss S	Owens, Z	Williams, B
Green, D	Purce, J M	Ware, B
Grisham, J	Pitts, E	Wines, N N
Gay, S	Price, mrs S I	Walis, P
Hislop, R J	Peters, J H	Williams, T
Hutchings, capt D H	Pancroast, F	White, R
Hicks, B W	Phinney, L G	Walker, mrs M E
Henderson, mrs S M	Pratt, W I 2	Wilmington,
Henderson, mrs M S 2	Page, John	Young, O W
	Pigott, capt D P	
	Pitt, N G	

[30-3t] JAS. G. BURR, P. M.

**TO THE

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.
C. P. WOODELL, Whiteville, Columbus county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Go it, Ye Cripples.

Mr. TUPPER, the author of "Proverbial Philosophy," will soon be distinguished for proverbial nonsense. On the occasion of a recent visit made by the members of the New York Legislature to Blackwell's Island, Mr. TUPPER was a guest, and took dinner with the "assembled wisdom:" after which, he delivered himself of the following eloquent and sublime speech:

Mr. Tupper then said—My dear friends, I have not prepared a speech. All I have to say is, that I love you. I have come over the Atlantic ocean to say I love you—to tell you that England loves you. You have some faults, which I do not mean to flatter; but you deserve to be called Englishmen. (Cheers, mingled with suppressed murmurs.) I find no difference. I have crossed the ditch, and I find you are Englishmen at the other side. (Cheers and hisses.) Yankee Englishmen, I mean. (Cheers and laughter.) I wish to write a book about you.

A voice—Not in the Dickens style.

Mr. Tupper—I want to tell the truth about you. I will protect you, though I am aware you do not need protection. I find English here as great as at home. I have come into the land of orators and statesmen. I want to say a few words about this institution. I have come among you—[Interruptions, with cries of "Go on," amidst which Mr. Tupper sat down, while a horn was sounding in vain for silence.

Brother Jonathan can now hold up his head, for Mr. TUPPER will protect him. Happy Brother Jonathan who is worthy to be called an Englishman—a Yankee English—yea verily, an *Anglo-Saxon*, as ABBOT LAWRENCE hath it. God save the mark, and protect Mr. TUPPER and Mr. LAWRENCE from the fool-killer.

Oh get out of the way, you Mr. TUPPER,
You're too late to get your supper.

DEATH OF JUDGE BURNSIDE.—HON. THOMAS BURNSIDE, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died on the evening of the 25th ult., at the residence of his son-in-law, WM. E. MORRIS, Esq., in Germantown, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Judge BURNSIDE was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to this country in his tenth year. He was very highly respected for his talents as a jurist, and esteemed for his qualities as a man.

RING FOR GEN. CASS.—A ring weighing six ounces, has been manufactured at San Francisco, as a present for Gen. CASS, from GEORGE H. BLAKE, one of the workmen in JUCKS & BROTHER'S Jewelry establishment. The top is constructed with a box and glass, containing specimens of gold from four districts.

Key West.

From a letter in the Charleston News, we gather some interesting facts in relation to this place, so well known and dreaded by commercial men.

It is the nearest spot to the Equator in the United States. The mercury has not been below 50 degrees in many years, yet fires add to the comfort of the inhabitants. The average annual rain is twenty-six inches, and three-fifths falls in August, September, and October. It is directly opposite to Havana, and only ninety-one miles distant.

A glance at the map will show that Cuba and the Bahamas upon one side, and the Florida keys and shores upon the other, margin a passage from sixty to ninety miles, through which a vast proportion of our country's wealth necessarily seeks a market. It will show that the mouth of the Mississippi is not at the Balize, but at the Tortugas and Key West, and that the thirteen hundred thousand bales of cotton, and all other immense agricultural wealth which will leave the Western States during the year 1851, must pass through a passage which can be bridged by six steamers. The harbors of Tortugas and Key West are sixty miles apart.

At the Tortugas we are constructing a magnificent work, which will cover the entire area of Garden Key. It will be a castle of eighty feet above tide water, and capable of mounting three hundred guns. At Key West a large quadrangular work is in course of construction, which stands in eight feet water, about eleven hundred feet from the shore, and will completely command the harbor. These works are national, of course, but the interest of the great West are more especially involved in their completion than in the defence of the Mississippi itself.

The construction of the screw pile light at Kerrysfort reef, under the superintendence of Major Barnard, of the topographical engineer corps, is progressing rapidly, and he expects to show its light on the fourth of July next. The importance of this light to the navigation of the Gulf will be readily understood, when I say that it stands upon the most seaward part of the reef, known as the elbow of the reef, about nine miles from the land, immediately on the edge of the Gulf, and in about twelve feet water. Within a few rods of it there are twenty fathoms, and it then rapidly deepens to one hundred. The light will be the first class Freswell lamp, one hundred feet above tide water, and its flashes will be seen from the deck of a ship twenty-five miles in clear weather.—*St. Louis Journal.*

THE WAR IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.—The British Cape Colony, originally settled by the Dutch, but captured from them by the English, has an area of about 120,000 square miles to a population of about 150,000. The population of Cape Town, the capital of Southern Africa, is upwards of 20,000. Graham's Town, near the eastern extremity of the Colony, is the only remaining town of any importance. Here are stationed the government troops, on the borders of Caffraria, for the protection of the frontier. From this point to the northeast, extends the Kaffir Territory, following the line of the sea coast. The Kaffirs are described by Hugh Murray, in his Encyclopedia of Geography, as extremely handsome in their external appearance, and completely pastoral in their habits. The men, especially, are tall and muscular, and the females, though less beautiful, possess features almost European, and vivacious and intelligent eyes. Their skin is of a deep glossy brown color.—The men are employed in raising cattle, and milk is the chief subsistence of all classes. A cow is never killed except on high occasions. Their king is said to have a force of 15,000 men constantly equipped for war, and on urgent occasions can arm 100,000 men, who, it is presumed, comprise the entire adult male population.

It is with these people, aided by the Hottentots, that the British colonists are now contending, and with whom they have had some hard fighting, with unfavorable results.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Brazil Coffee Trade.

We have been furnished by a friend with a circular from Rio de Janeiro, dated 21st January, 1851, although we have had by other arrivals later dates. We find in it a table of exports of Coffee for the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, which were as follows:

	1848.	1849.	1850.
To United States	806.919	631,297	639,265
Europe	867,028	811,315	692,298
Elsewhere	24,120	11,463	15,374
Bags	1,698,067	1,454,075	1,346,937
Decrease in 1849 from 1848			243,992
" 1850 " 1849			351,130
" two years			bags 595,122

Of the Coffee exported from Rio de Janeiro in 1850, about one-half of the entire quantity was shipped by eight houses. The names of these, and the quantity shipped by them during the past three years, are as follows:

	1850.	1849.	1848
Maxwell, Wright & Co.	208,234	204,076	237,727
Phipps, Brothers & Co.	94,109	154,296	128,642
Rostron, Dutton & Co.	80,821	40,742	68,038
Coleman, Hutton & Co.	69,186	111,100	252,348
Edward Johnston & Co.	50,160	39,356	8,942
Franghindi & Rodocanachi	54,147	40,485	17,827
Miller, Le Coeq & Co.	51,059	54,726	59,806
F. Le Breton & Co.	50,768	91,316	130,123

From the Washington Republic.

OFFICIAL.

Bounty Land Law—Instructions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Pension Office, March 20, 1851.

New questions having been presented in the execution of the Bounty Land act of September 28, 1850, and some of the rules and regulations heretofore prescribed either misinterpreted or disregarded, the following instructions, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, are issued for the benefit of all persons interested:

1. The act of 11th February, 1847, having restricted land bounty for services in the Mexican war to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army, the claims of commissioned officers in that service are, for the first time, recognised by the act of 28th September, 1850. It was not the intention of that act to bestow bounty land *on the whole army of the United States, wherever located*, but only on those whose service was connected with or had a direct reference to that war. Nor can the act be properly construed to embrace the officers and employees attached to the War Department in Washington, their services not being of that kind which was contemplated. It is not necessary that officers should have been actually within the limits of Mexico or the borders thereof, provided they were actively engaged in the war and directly connected with its operations.

2. In the war of 1812, troops were frequently called out by State authority, and not immediately mustered in the service of the United States. If the Federal Government paid such troops from the time of their enrolment and before they were actually mustered in the service of the United States, that payment is equivalent to a recognition of their service from the date of the enrolment. The time for which they were paid by the United States furnishes a convenient and practical standard for estimating the period of service.

3. The conflicts with the Creek Indians which commenced about 5th May, 1836, and ended 20th September, 1837, are considered as embraced by the act of 1850; large bodies of troops having been mustered in the United States service, and several engagements having occurred, attended by the loss of many lives in battle, within that period. The disturbance on the southwestern frontier in 1836—in the Cherokee country in 1836 and 1837—and the New-York disturbances in 1838 and in 1839, are not considered as embraced by the provision of the act of September, 1850.

4. It has been settled that Indians who were regularly mustered in the service of the United States, and formed a competent part of the line of the army, were entitled to the benefit of the act. In the case of the Cherokees, who have an organized government and a judicial system in operation, the affidavit in support of an application for land bounty must be made before one of their judges, whose official character shall be certified by their principal chief. The Creeks, having no judicial officers, the United States agent in that nation is authorized to administer the necessary oaths.

5. It has been heretofore stated that "teamsters and artificers were not entitled to land bounty;" but this is not to be understood if such teamsters or artificers belonged to the line of the army, and were regularly detailed for that particular kind of service.

6. Surgeons employed by a commanding officer at a stipulated rate of compensation, but not commissioned or belonging to the line of the army, are not entitled to land bounty.

7. It has been decided by the Department that the substitute performing the military service; and not the employer, is entitled to the land bounty; but when the engagement is partly performed by both, each is entitled to his share, according to the period of service.

8. Where the declaration of the claimant on oath, supported by a regular and authentic discharge, is in conflict with the military rolls, the former, as a general rule, will be preferred; and, where the rolls are altogether silent as to the claimant, the positive testimony of officers and soldiers with whom he served, and whose names are on the rolls, will be received as evidence.

9. The act of September, 1850, excludes all persons who have received, or are entitled to receive land bounty under any act of Congress theretofore passed. In all applications hereafter presented, reasonable time being allowed for these instructions to circulate, it will be required that the claimant should state in his declaration that he has not received, nor is entitled to receive such bounty.

10. The Department has decided that widows are entitled to the land bounty of deceased soldiers, if they were widows at the passages of the act of 28th September, 1850. This is the law in its general application; but the widow of an officer or soldier killed in battle is entitled to the *maximum* allowance of one hundred and sixty acres, without reference to the period of her husband's service, and, although a married woman at the passage of the act, if unmarried at the date of her application, her claim is valid.

11. The death of an officer or soldier may be proved by satisfactory evidence; and if such officer or soldier should die after the declaration filed at the Pension Office, but before the issuing of the warrant, it shall be competent for the widow, or if there be no widow, for the minor children, to apply for the said warrant, and receive the same, on filing the necessary proof of title.

Considerable anxiety prevails in some quarters in regard to the execution of this law, and much impatience manifested as to whether applications forwarded have been received, and when the warrants are likely to be issued. A few explanations will probably suffice. Up to the time the present Commissioner entered upon the discharge of his duties (the 1st of December, 1850,) between thirty and forty thousand applications were received; but as the force employed had been engaged upon other branches of the business, no special acknowledgments had been made to claimants. Early in December a printed circular was prepared and dispatched by every mail acknowledging the receipt of claims; but as it was impossible, for obvious reasons, that this circular could be forwarded to previous applicants, it was necessarily confined to the future. Hundreds, without a knowledge of these facts, have been surprised that their own applications were neglected, when others subsequently forwarded have been acknowledged by mail. If those who sent their claims prior to the 10th of December will wait patiently, they will in due time be advised, either in the form of a warrant, or by letter assigning the reasons of suspension or rejection. Up to this period the office, with all its force faithfully applied, has only been able to issue between seven and eight thousands warrants on declarations received in October and early in November. Sometime therefore must elapse before the numerous claims which arrived in November and early in December can be finally acted on, or of which the claimants can be informed by the usual printed acknowledgment. Up to the present time about one hundred thousand applictions have been received, and every day's mail brings an increase, varying from five hundred to a thousand.—The office is now issuing between a thousand and twelve hundred warrants a week; but more than eighteen months must elapse before the claims now on hand can be disposed of, or matured into the form of warrants. The number of applications having increased so far beyond what was anticipated, in order to satisfy the public demand additional force was asked of Congress near the close of the late session; and the request would doubtless have been granted had it been made at an earlier period. If granted hereafter, the work will of course be accelerated, and the time of its completion shortened.

Singular misconceptions exist as to the time necessary to execute the law. The rule of the department is that each claim shall be acted on in turn, or in the order in which it is received; and this rule has been rigidly and impartially enforced. It would be tedious and unnecessary to describe the process by which the claims are conducted, from their first reception and acknowledgment to the final issuing of the warrants. In order to guard against error and imposition, they are carefully registered and classed, and subjected to a separate examination in different hands; no advantage in any respect being gained by a hurried and ill-digested method of proceeding.—With all these precautions errors will unavoidably occur; but means will also be employed to render them harmless.

All persons interested in the law, or desiring information in regard to it, are requested to address their communications directly to this office, to which they are referred, if sent to any of the Departments.

J. E. HEATH,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Gold has been found in Green county, Ohio, near the Little Miami Railroad. The place is a black sand formation, 250 yards long by 150 wide; it is on the farm of Gen. Mosely. Scores of people are there with sieves and pans, trying to get out the stuff.

From the Rome (Ga.) Southerner.

Coercion of a State.

Mr. Webster, in a letter lately written by him, declared, in reference to the movements in South Carolina, that "secession could not be accomplished but by war." From the position occupied by Mr. Webster, it is presumed he speaks the sentiments and policy of Mr. Fillmore's Government, and his letter may be regarded as a declaration of war, in advance, against South Carolina, in case she should choose to exercise the right which she possesses, of peaceably retiring from the Union. The question is thus presented: has the United States Government the right to make a war upon a seceding State? We shall not commit the presumption of arguing a constitutional question with the "great expounder;" we intend only to produce authority. Mr. Webster is great authority, but as great as it is, it is hardly equal to that of the framers of the Constitution. They it is presumed, knew the Constitution better than Mr. Webster. The following extracts from the Madison papers, an authentic record of the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution, show that the authors of the Constitution never contemplated the use of force against a State, and that they expressly refused to confer that power upon the Government. The following was a clause in one of the resolutions submitted to the Convention by Mr. Randolph of Virginia.

"*Resolved*, That the National Legislature ought to be empowered to call forth the force of the Union against any member of the Union failing to fulfil its duties under the articles thereof."

When this clause came up for consideration,

"Mr. Madison observed that the more he reflected on the use of force, the more he doubted the practicability, the justice, and the efficiency of it when applied to the people collectively, and not individually. A Union of the States, containing such an ingredient, seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked, as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound. He hoped such a system would be framed as might render this resource unnecessary, and moved that clause be postponed. This motion was agreed to, no one dissenting."

So the clause was postponed and never afterwards taken up, or at least it was not inserted in the Constitution, so that the conclusion is irresistible, that Mr. Madison's suggestion was adopted by the Convention, and that such a system was framed as withheld from the Government the power to use force against a State. This conclusion is strengthened, if possible, by the action of the Convention upon Mr. Patterson's plan of a Constitution, subsequently submitted. That contained the following provision:

"*Resolved*, That if any State should opposed the carrying into execution the acts of the United States the Federal Executive shall be authorized to call forth the power of the confederated States, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enforce and compel obedience to such acts."

Mr. Patterson's plan was rejected; and it was objected to in debate, chiefly because it comprised the above provision. Col. Mason said "He was struck with horror at the prospect of recurring to this expedient," (the use of force against a State.) Col. Hamilton, in reference to such a provision, observed: "How can force be exerted on the States collectively. It is impossible. It amounts to a war between the parties."

Thus did the framers of the Constitution expressly and repeatedly repudiate the idea of employing force against a State. How then can this power now be claimed? Can it be given in the Constitution in spite of the express determination of its framers not to give it? The Union was plainly intended by its authors to be a Union of voluntary consent. They left it to the States to decide each for itself whether they would enter the Union in the first instance, and by refusing to grant the power to compel them to remain in it, they in effect said to the States "remain in the Union as long as you please, but if you get tired of it depart in peace." But it is now discovered that ours is a Union of force not of consent; a Union to be held together not by a sense of common interest, glory and happiness, but by the terrors of the sword.—Let such views prevail; let the doctrine that a State may be rightfully coerced by the Federal sword be once carried into effect, and you erect the government of the Union into an absolute tyranny; you degrade the States, to a condition of abject vassalage; you establish a precedent that will invite aggressions upon the rights of the States, and in the end sweep way every vestige of their sovereignty. The South especially cannot permit such a precedent unless she is blind, fatally blind to her own interest and safety.

The hostility of the Northern people to the institution of slavery, connected with the fact that they have now the control of the General Government in all its departments, loudly proclaims the danger to the South of arming that Government with the power to coerce a State. The course of time, and indeed no great time, will give an immense preponderance to the Northern section, already in the majority, and reduce the South to a despised minority, while in the meantime, the sentiment of hostility to slavery in the stronger section, will become more violent and ungovernable. Under such circumstances, the only possible security to the institution of slavery would be the right and power of the Southern States to separate from the Union. But take away that right and power to hold them in the Union, as with a chain of iron, and to coerce obedience to whatever laws the majority may dictate, and you at once seal the doom of the South; you sign the death warrant of slavery. We cannot believe the South will stand idly by and permit the Goverment to assume a power that sooner or later will be turned to her destruction. We cannot believe that the South will, herself, put into the hands of her enemies, the sword that is to stab her to the heart.

The European Armies.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in announcing his budget, expresses his sorrow at the state of Europe being such that he cannot recommend reducing either the army or the navy, and thereby diminishing the annual estimates. Messrs. Cobden, Hume, and others of the ultra retrenchment school, are loud in their denunciations of this view of the case. We hope that they are right, so far as the probability of war is concerned. When we look at the following statement of the military establishments of European countries, we think we have a right to be satisfied with our own position. We really do not see how our annual taxation is to be materially diminished so long as we have to pay £28,000,000 annually for the interest of the national debt.

Countries.	Population.	Reg'r army.	One soldier to every
France	33,500,000	408,000	57
Russia	54,000,000	674,000	80
Austria	35,800,000	405,000	88
Prussia	16,000,000	121,000	133
Germany, exclusive of Austria, Prussia, & Bavaria	10,700,000	190,000	50
Sardinia	4,600,000	146,000	32
Spain	12,400,000	119,000	105
Great Britain, with her colonies	32,000,000	104,000	308
Great Britain, without her colonies	28,500,000	73,000	390

But even this comparison is by no means fair towards Great Britain, for Prussia, in addition to her regular army, keeps her reserve, and the first division of her *landwehr*, comprising 228,000 men, in constant readiness to meet an enemy. Austria has also a *landwehr* in reserve, by which she can raise her effective force to 600,000 men; and France has her enormous organization of national guards, trained, armed, and accoutred, amounting to 2,500,000 men. Against these formidable numbers Great Britain has only to set her yeomanry, amounting to 13,440 men; her enrolled pensioners (many of them are wholly superannuated,) amounting to 30,000; and 8,000 dock-yard men, occasionally drilled.—*London correspondent of the Nat. Intelligencer.*

THE PLANK ROAD.—We understand that ten miles of the Plank Road have been located—from Greenville to Tyson's Bridge. The engineer (Mr. Loomis) arrived at Greenville only on Wednesday last, and the promptness after his arrival with which the work was got under way, shows that the directors are going to push it ahead with all possible despatch. Two portable steam saws are now building in Baltimore for the Road, and are expected to be here by the 1st May, when the sawing of the plank will commence.

The ten miles of the Road located, stretch nearly in a Western direction towards Raleigh, and extend to the Contentnea region, a very rich farming section. It is the purpose, we learn, of the directors to locate the Road through this region to the Railroad, crossing it in the vicinity either of Wilson or Black Creek. The sections, as they are located, will speedily be put under contract, and the grading be commenced.—*North State Whig.*

BANK AT WASHINGTON.—This Bank is to be organized on the 14th prox. The stock already taken amounts to $97,200—$47,200 more than is required by the charter to put the Bank in operation. More than the amount required—$25,000 has also been paid in.—*Ibid.*

From the Rome (Ga.) Southerner.

Plank Roads.

Among the many improvements in the means of communication which have been prosecuted in the last few years, plank roads are assuming a very important rank. A little work by Mr. Kingsford, of the Hudson River Railroad, is of great interest, and should be well circulated throughout the country. It appears that the first plank road in Canada was laid down in 1836, and in New York in 1837, but it is only within the last four years that they have been much prosecuted. There now exist as follows:

PLANK ROADS IN OPERATION.

No. of roads.	Miles.	Average cost per mile.	Total.
Canada.....00	442	$1,750	$773,500
New York...19	2,106	1,883	3,960,298

Very nearly four millions of dollars have been expended in New York upon these roads, and the resulting advantages are immense. The roads have all been subscribed for by individuals, and all pay handsome dividends. For instance, the Troy and Lansingburgh road pays 10 per cent., semi-annual; the Utica and Burlington 20 per cent, and we believe none in operation pay less than 10 per cent, and none of the stocks can be bought in the market.

The importance of plank roads in farming regions becomes self-evident, when it is stated that on the Salina road a two horse team drew *six tons* of iron twelve miles, without unusual strain. Four and a half tons is an ordinary load, and a team will travel with it eight hours per day, four miles an hour day after day. A farmer, in a heavy country, stated that the tolls paid saved themselves in the labor of cleaning horses. In all localities where these roads are in operation, land rises greatly in value. On the Salina road farm land rose from $9 to $15 per acre; on the Syracuse road the increase was $10 per acre. It will be observed that an amount of property equal to $4,000,000, bearing a high rate of interest, has been created, and that property has added in addition several millions to the value of the land through which it runs, and that all this property is mere saving from the old cost of transportation. As the existence and operation of these roads is but little known out of their localities, we append the statistics:

Names.	Opened.	Length miles.	Cost per mile.
Great Western Albany	1849	11	$2,555
Fonda and Carogo	1849	18½	1,350
Fultonville and Johnstown	1849	5	5,000
Rome and Utica	1848	15	1,713
Northern road, Utica	1848	22	1,800
Utica and Burlington	1849	5½	2,100
Rome and Oswego	1847	60	1,500
Rome and Western	1849	11	1,500
Rome and Taberg	1849	9	1,300
Rome and Madison	1849	22	1,250
Salina and Central	1847	16	1,500
Syracuse and Manlius	1849	8	1,200
Syracuse and Bridgeport	1849	12	1,400
Syracuse and Oswego	1849	32	1,300
Salina and Liverpool	1849	11	1,400
Syracuse and Tully	1848	25	1,100
Split Rock Road			1,600
Hannibal and Oswego	1848	11	2,000
" " "	1849	5	1,300

Every section of the country should be lined with these roads as tributaries to the railroads. The progress at the West is very great already.

N. Y. Dry Goods Reporter.

Barnum and the One-Eyed Horse, at New-Orleans.

About an hour before Barnum took his leave of our goodly city, on Monday last, a mysterious placard, in English and French, was posted up on the street corners and public places of the First Municipality, announcing that a strange animal of the horse kind, with a face like a child, and a large revolving eye in the centre of his forehead, after the most approved Cyclops fashion, was on exhibition in a room at the corner of Exchange alley and St. Louis street. The announcement struck the eye of the *empresario* into extreme optical astonishment; and, thereupon, he determined not to leave the city till the Cylopian wonder was made manifest, not only to his visual, but his mental ken. In fulfilment of this determination, the great curiosity caterer started with hasty strides towards St. Louis street. During his perigrination, strange visions of Rocky Mountain ponies, clad in wool, to suit the exigencies of climate, of Tom Thumb's ponies, (miracles of smallness,) and of all other ponies, that he had ever seen or heard of, danced through the Barnum brain. After revolving and re-revolving, resolving and re-resolving, the conclusion was at length adopted that the horse with the face of a child, and with the wild, rolling eye in the centre of his forehead, was the horse of horses, the curiosity of curiosities, and the greatest of yet discovered wonders in the animal republic. There could be no humbug in the animal in question, for even the tiny show-bill of the present proprietor declared that humbug in the premises was impossible; and that not only in the Anglo-Saxon, but the Franco tongue. Another proof of the genuine pretentions of "Cyclops" was, that he first saw the light of day with his single eye on the verdant banks of the Mississippi. There could be no mistake about his being a horse, a living, moving, and wonderful keen-sighted horse, when the two-tongued air of truth in the show-bill, and the Mississippian birth of the wonder were considered; and moreover—"truth is stranger than fiction." The entrance fee to the exhibition room being twenty-five cents, Barnum threw down a half dollar piece, and passed on without waiting for the change. He was two eager to see the wonder to think of cents, for dollars and Cyclops were in his thought. Judge of the surprise of the world's *empresario* when Cyclops turned out to be the stuffed hide of an exceedingly juvenile colt, the skin of whose head was distorted into a horrible semblance of a human face, and the forehead disfigured with a large and glaring eye of glass, most villanously green.—The *empresario* was sold, humbugged, excited, maddened, and forgetting for the moment his religious tendencies, he swore a good round oath, that whoever humbugged him the next time, should be rewarded with a measured vengeance. He had gone to see a living wonder, and found nothing but stuffed outlines of a paltry cheat. It was too much to be endured by mortal patience; and so the *empresario* thought, when he rushed to the door and demanded the money he had paid. The door-keeper, who spoke nothing but French, could not understand the demand; but the ire of Barnum, who was determined not to be cheated, brought him to his senses. He then offered him twenty-five cents; but no, Barnum must have his fifty. The Frenchman demurred.—He had no right, he thought, to give back the twenty-five cents, which had been tendered in munificence. But he had to do it though—and Barnum departed, begging us to make no note of the event; but to allow the waves of Lethe to roll their oblivious current over his visit to the Cyclops.

New Orleans Delta, March 12.

The Solemnity of an Oath.

One of those rather peculiar geniuses known upon the Apalachicola as timber getters, went down to the port of that name with a very valuable raft of cedar and other choice timber that he desired to ship "for Cowes and a market," or some other town of equal importance. One of the requisites to make a clearance was to make a certain oath before the Collector, for which purpose he appeared before that dignitary, who made out the form of oath, which, among other things, stated—"you do solemnly swear that no part of this timber now sought to be shipped by you, was cut upon the public lands of the United States, and—"

"Stop, stranger. What is that you say? I must take my solemn affidavy to that?"

"Yes."

"And that I can't ship that raft of mine if I don't?"

"Yes."

"And does other fellers what comes down here with rafts take that oath?"

"Sometimes."

"You may go ahead, stranger—I can't lose that timber—it has got to be shipped, any way you can fix it."

"Uncle Sam's land," said he, as he walked off, after taking the oath—"how in thunder do I know where his lines run. I reckon that oath is nothing but form, no how."—*N. Y. Spirit of Times.*

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BY MOONLIGHT.—The clear nights and the full bright moon, says Leigh Hunt's Journal, have enabled us to see the Crystal Palace in a new light—that of moonlight, and certainly, like Melrose, you must see it by moonlight if you would see it rightly. Under the blue cloudless azure of the heavens, studded with its glittering star eyes, the traveller westward sees its elegant proportions sail out into exquisite relief above the long line of Knightbridge Barracks, like a delicate caprice of an evening's frost, gracefully disclosing its chaste beauties to its own chaste moon. Approach nearer and a hundred moons sparkle in the tall arched transept, and the "broken light of stars" smile at you thro' the web of iron network, and a silver glitter, chequered by the arms of intervening trees, floats outward till it loses itself in the dark distance of the park.

It's hard work for many people to live, and as doubly hard for some to die.

A Song.

Into my heart a silent look
Flashed from thy careless eyes,
And what before was shadow, took
The light of summer skies.
The first born love was in that look
The Venus rose from out the deep
Of those inspiring eyes.

My life, like some lone solemn spot
A spirit passes o'er,
Grew instinct with a glory not
In earth or heaven before:
Sweet trouble stirred the haunted spot,
And shook the leaves of every thought
Thy presence wandered o'er.

My being yearned and crept to thine,
As, if in times of yore,
Thy soul had been a part of mine
Which claimed it back once more;
Thy very self no longer thine,
But merged in that delicious life
Which made us *one* of yore!

There bloomed beside thee forms as fair,
There murmured tones as sweet,
But round thee breathed the enchanted air
'Twas life and death to meet;
And henceforth thou alone wert fair,
And though the stars had sung for joy,
Thy whisper only sweet.

Flax vs. Cotton.

The attempts in England to manufacture flax so economically as to compete with or even supersede cotton, seem to be approaching a successful accomplishment. In the meantime, however, a Kentuckian has constructed machinery by which hemp, as taken from the field, can be at once broken and spun without the mixture of cotton, and the linen cloth sold at the same prices now charged for cottons.—The element in the high price of linen is the six handlings of the hemp before it is ready for the spinner. These manipulations are done away with, and the material is delivered at the factory as cheap as cotton. At present cotton goods are worth from six to sixteen cents a yard, linen from forty to ninety cents a yard. Here is a description of the process taken from the Cincinnati Commercial:

"Leaving the old beaten track of experiments and muddy theory, Dr. Leavitt struck boldly at one object alone, knowing well if he failed in that the whole matter was at an end. He saw clearly that if flax or hemp could be reduced from the dry unrotted stalk to lint, of sufficint softness and pliability to be taken up and spun, even though but partially by cotton spindles, he could succeed in adapting other spindles to the lint. Here he saw lay the whole difficulty, and shaped his action accordingly. He found that by crushing and bruising the stalk of hemp sufficiently they could be reduced to a lint as soft as cotton, but he found that the primary fibres of flax and hemp instead of shortening retained their entire length even down to the most minute fineness. This fibre averages from three to five inches in length, and when beaten out to the proper condition for the spindles it is equally white as cotton, and reflects all the brightness and brilliancy of native silk. Dr. Leavitt found that by a slight alteration in cotton machinery they could be made to take up the lint, though but slowly, and at once set himself to work to adapt machinery to this purpose.

"He succeeded in the first attempt, and set his energies to work to build a model set of machinery. Slowly but surely he worked his way forward, until his friends saw in the model his triumph, and the accomplishment of his hopes and aspirations; and now having patented the model, he does not wish to monopolize the benefits of his discovery, or confine them to one place alone, but invites all who wish to avail themselves of this new source of wealth, to come forward and embark in the undertaking. Dr. Leavitt wishes only to build the machinery for all companies that wish to engage in the manufacture of 'lint linen,' thus throwing open at once the door that enters to this field of industry, and all may come in who will, and partake of its advantages and profits.

"The machinery being very similar to cotton machinery, can be moved by either water or steam power, so that instead of bringing a new motive power into use, those factories now running cotton spindles and machinery have only to remove them and substitute the new machinery for the lint, or indeed those factories contemplating an enlargement of buildings and extension of machinery, can readily use the new lint machinery for the same."

Should this discovery succeed in practice, another great revolution is approaching. The culture and manufacture of cotton, within the last half century, has been one of the wonderful phenomena of the age. The cotton field has in fact given law to the industry of the world. The United States, by its command of this single plant, holds in check the vast power of England. The discovery of the cheap mode of manufacturing hemp, will, however, deprive us of this powerful agent. Years, however, must elapse before the supply of linen can meet the demands of the world. In the meantime the sugar lands of Louisiana and Texas must appreciate. The thousands of laborers, now employed on cotton, will be put in the cane fields. So far as these two States are concerned, we do not consider the gradual abandonment of cotton as an injury.

The northern parts of the cotton States will produce wheat and stock. Missouri and Kentucky will receive large accessions of slaves to be employed in the hemp business. But the destruction of the cotton culture will develope the manufacturing resources of the South. Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, abound in water power, coal, iron, marble.—Slave labor is admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes. The free operative is paid by the capitalist to learn the art which becomes his own. The value of that knowledge belongs to himself. His power of increasing his wages is his own. Not so with the slave. When he has learned the trade, the increased value is the property of his master; he is worth that much more. Then, too, the condition of the slave is improved, physically and morally, by the change from the field to the workshop. The superiority of the rough mechanic over the field hand is acknowledged by both. The time is not far distant when the slave States will be the great manufacturing region.

Pennsylvania, with her coal and iron, and wheat fields, requires additional protection. While in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, the iron business, even under the present rates, is flourishing. The free-soil papers exult at the prospect of destroying the cotton supremacy. But they will yet find that the resources of the South have been encumbered—overlaid by the ease and profit of the cotton culture—and that a gradual change in its industry will only develope these neglected resources.

New Orleans Crescent.

Poor old Mrs. Partington has had an attack of the "Brown Creeturs;" and when the Doctor proposed phlebottomy, the old lady exclaimed in great excitement: "Flea bottom me! Goodness gracious, what does the doctor think I'm made of!"

It is a doubtful point whether a blind man could be made liable for his bill, payable at sight.

FRESH from New York, per Schr. Chas. Mills.—
30 Bbls. of Genesee Flour;
10 boxes Colgates No. 1 Soap;
10 do. do. do. Extra;
10 dozen Brooms, best quality and wired;
1 do. nest ½ bushel measures;
5 nests of wash Tubs;
5 bbls. of Crushed Sugar;
5 do. Coffee do. do.
All at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FLOUR.—150 bbls., 40 half bbls. For sale low, by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

GOOD For the Hungry—
4,000 lbs. Bacon Hams, Sides and Shoulders;
100 bushels of the best eating Irish Potatoes;
10 boxes Soda Crackers;
10 do. Sugar do.;
5 do. Pilot Bread;
200 lbs. best Dried Beef;
59 Beef Tongues at 50 and 62½ cents;
1 doz. Pineapple Cheese;
½ " best English do.
At GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

DAILY Expected. 27 boxes Tobacco; 20,000 Cigars, different brands and quality. For sale very cheap, by
HATCH & BURBANK.

COFFEE.—50 bags Rio, Java, &c. For sale low, by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

MESS and Prime Pork.—40 barrels. For sale low, by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

SOAP and Candles.—100 boxes Colgate's soap;
50 do. Adamantine and Mould Candles;
10 do. Sperm. For sale low, by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

ALUM Salt. 7,000 bushels. For sale by
O. & G. HOLMES.

Schools.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE First Session of this Seminary commenced on the 17th instant, under very favorable auspices, and it is hoped that it will be liberally patronized by the public, more especially by those living in the Eastern part of the State. Jacksonville is a very pretty little town, the county site of Onslow, and is perfectly accessible at all seasons of the year, both by land and water. MRS JANETTE F. REID has now the charge of the Seminary, who was some time Professor in Greensboro' Female College, and is esteemed fully competent to maintain the responsibility entailed by the position she occupies, and will not fail to render ample justice to all who may come within the influence of her instructions.

Board may be had in good families at $8 per month.

Terms at the following rates, per session of 5 months:

Orthography, Reading, and Arithmetic	$8 00
Higher branches of English	12 50
French	5 00
Music on Piano	17 00
For use of Instrument	3 00
Guitar	15 00
Drawing and Painting in water colors	5 00
Ornamental Needle Work	3 00

No reduction made in tuition fees, except in cases of protracted sickness.

A. J. MURRIL,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., March 28, 1851 29-3m

Spirit of the Age, Raleigh, and Newbernian, Newbern, will publish three months, and forward accounts to this office for collection.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE Winter session of this Institution will close on Friday the 21st of February, and the next session will open on the 3d day of March. Although students may enter the School at any period of the session, it is desired that all who intend entering during the session, will be prompt in attendance at the beginning. All who enter the School before the first half session expires, will be charged for the whole session, and no deduction is made for absence unless in case of protracted sickness. L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.

Feb. 24, 1851. 22-12t*

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department.

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by